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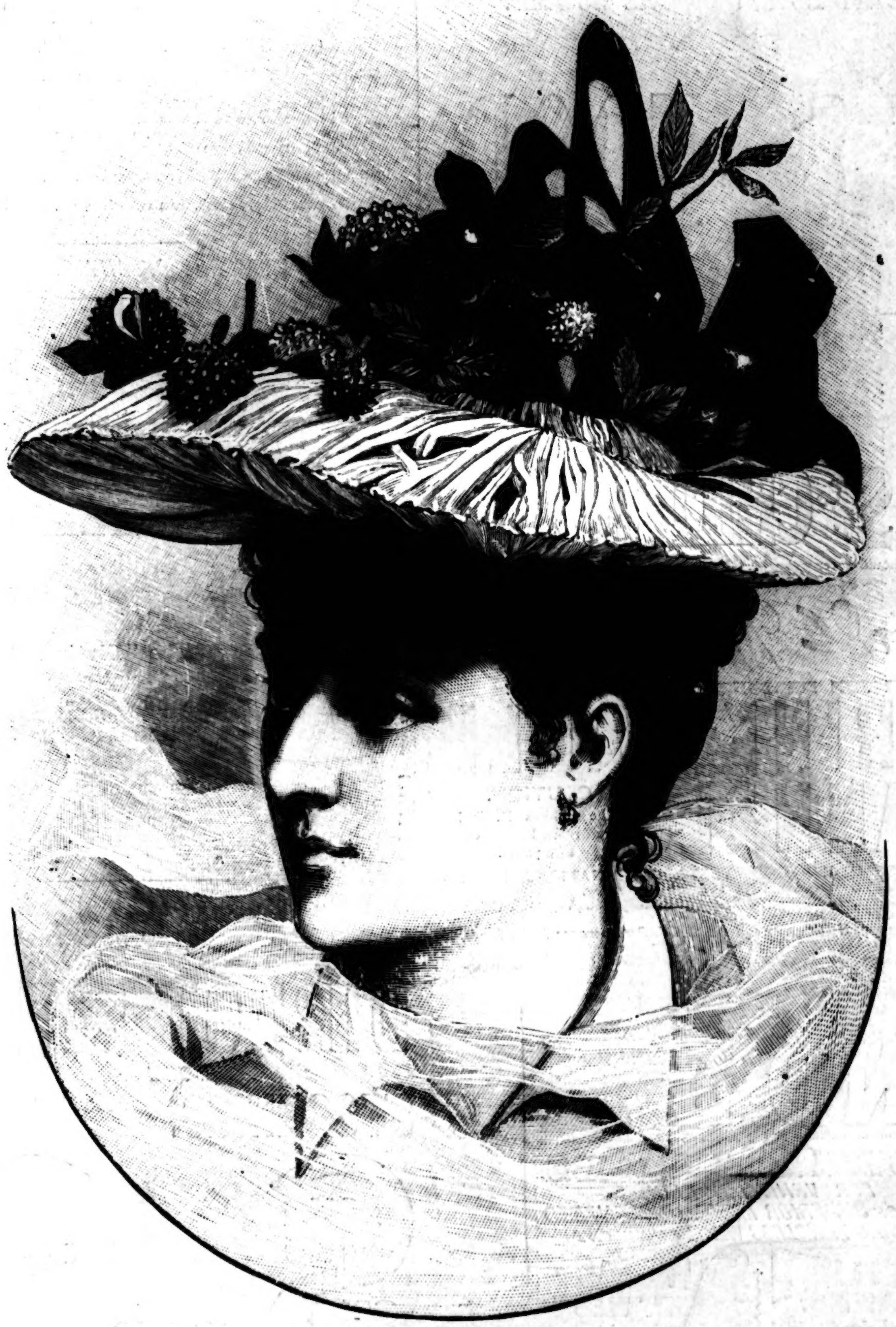
MYRA'S JOURNAL

THE LADY'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE

VOL. XVII., No. 10. OCTOBER, 1891.



CONTENTS.

FOUR
SEPARATE SUPPLEMENTS.

COLOURED FASHION PLATE.

CUT-OUT PAPER PATTERN.

OUR ARTIST'S SKETCHES.

FICTION SUPPLEMENT.

"FOR EVER AND EVER" (continued) by Florence Marryatt.

CONTENTS.

48 PAGES
PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.

Madame JEANNIE O'NEILL POTTER AT HOME.

A TRANSFORMATION, by Mrs. Talbot Coke.

WINDSOR.

SPINNINGS IN TOWN, by the Silkworm.

DRESSMAKING LESSON, by Myra.

DRESS & FASHION IN PARIS, by Comtesse de B.

Current Fashions for Children, Myra's Hints to Correspondents, The Ladies' Gallery, Answers to Correspondents, &c.

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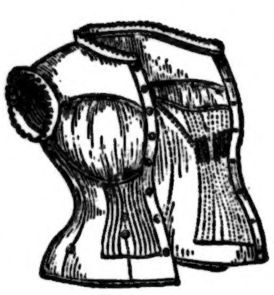

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VOL. XVII.—No. 10. OCTOBER 1 1891.

MYRA'S JOURNAL
THE LADY'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE

4 SUPPLEMENTS. 52 PAGES OF LETTERPRESS. OVER 45 DRESS AND NEEDLEWORK DESIGNS.

MISS JEANNIE O'NEILL POTTER AT HOME.

A NEAT little figure, clad in a tweed tailor-made gown with an open waistcoat of flowered delaine, rises from the sofa with quiet lady-like grace to greet you. A crop of dark curly locks (cut short) crowns the oval olive face; but your glance is at once concentrated on the deep blue eyes, fringed with dark lashes, for in them you seem to fathom at once as through "the windows of the soul" vast intellectual depths. Miss Potter is as free from any brusqueness as she is totally devoid of any affectation. Her evident reserve of force is typical of a great *artiste*. Her outward appearance is indicative of her singleness of purpose, for she despises jewellery as much as she avoids "make up," and you have not been long in her society before you arrive at the *raison d'être* of her presence here. And that is, that she is devoted to the rugged vernacular poetry of America. Its innate power, homely pathos, and quaint humour constitute a literature which she means to bring home to the hearts and intellects of the mother country. We have had a foretaste of the sentiment and humour of America in the writings of Bret Harte, Mark Twain, Walt Whitman, and others, but we distinctly are not yet educated up to the peculiar inflections of voice, the characteristic phonetic poetry, peculiar to different districts of America. The whole continent of America is popularly credited with the possession of a certain nasal twang; but there is, as a matter of fact, the same difference of accent in various parts of America as there is in the pronunciation of a Scotchman, an Irishman, and an Englishman. Miss Potter was "raised" in the State of Wisconsin, whither her father, the impecunious cadet of a good Irish family, had taken his English wife to build for themselves a little "kingdom" in the woods. Her earliest recollections are connected with a log cabin and a clearing. "And when I say it was called Patch Grove, it seems to tickle you English people immensely," she remarks, totally unconscious, apparently, that the name is suggestive of a patch of potatoes in the midst of a forest. Anyhow she was brought up with intellectual surroundings, for her mother was a regular contributor to "Peterson's Magazine," and her father, she tells you, "was an orator of no mean ability who took much delight in the study of Shakespeare." After much family opposition she made her *début* at Minneapolis three years ago, under the encouragement and the protecting care of Mrs. Rutherford B. Hayes, the wife of the ex-President. She had not been long out before Major Pond, the acutest critic of talent, "bossed" her through the Eastern States, and after a most successful tour she appeared last season at Washington, introduced to society by Mrs. Senator Dolph. Here she recited for three months, being particularly favoured by being invited to appear before the members of the Cabinet at the house of the Postmaster-General. On May 5th she closed her contract with Major Pond, and on the next day she embarked for England, bringing with her letters of introduction from the Postmaster-General, from Secretary Blaine, and others, a step which she will never regret, she declares, because she finds the English quicker even than her countrymen to seize a point, and quite as acute to appreciate transatlantic humour. "I owe a great debt of gratitude to Mrs. Mackay, who was the first to hold out a welcoming hand, while Mrs. Ronalds' and Mrs. John Wood's kindness to me could not have been greater, and I hope that the Prince of Wales and his lovely wife may be induced to hear me."

You should hear her give the "Swinging in the Grape Vine Swing" (of the *New Orleans Picayune)*, recited in the soft intonation of the Southern States, pure and free from any "twang."

> Out of the water-lilies, bonnie and bright,
>   Back to the moss-grown trees,
> I shouted and laughed with a heart as light
>   As a wild rose toss'd by the breeze.
> The mocking-bird joined in my reckless glee,
>   I longed for no angel's wing,
> I was just as near Heaven as I wanted to be,
>   Swinging in the Grape Vine Swing.

Then she quotes examples of the Bostonian dialect which possesses much affectation. "We are going for a day's pleashàre on the rivare," which gives some idea of the pronunciation in the "Hub of the Universe." The special American twang belongs chiefly to New England, embracing all the middle states. Negro dialect she leaves entirely alone, but has a great love for the indigenous poetry of Indiana, and the special poet of her fancy is J. Whitcomb Riley, of whose verse she means the people of England to get enamoured. It is in the "Hoosier" dialect, and much of it appeals to children's ears. One of Miss Potter's loveliest delights is to gather children in a circle around her, as she has so often done in St. Mary's Hospital, in New York, while she recites to them some of "The Rhymes of Childhood," of which "The Raggedy Man," "Little Orphant Annie," and "When the world bu'sts through," are always telling favourites. Of course, Miss Potter is on a business tour, and cannot afford to give gratuitous recitals ; but she looks forward to delighting one juvenile audience gratis at any rate. Miss Potter's voice is peculiarly soft and low ; and though this may handicap her to some extent in a large hall, it has the advantage of giving increased pathos to her declamation. "The Volunteer Organist" particularly exhibits the emotion she is able to call up, and, as she tells you, "it always makes people wipe their eyes"; whilst Mrs. John Wood—no better judge—remarked, on hearing it, "this piece alone is quite enough to stamp Miss Potter as a thorough *artiste*." Then Miss Potter is capable of playing on an audience's feelings by another measure, exciting them to enthusiasm as she describes "How Salvator Won" in a race between that horse and another, "Jenny," in New York last August. In America she recited this poem of Ella Wheeler Wilcox, "got up" in jockey costume ; but, on consideration, she has been persuaded to omit, in future, this unnecessary aid to realism. "Prior to Miss Belle's Appearance," by Whitcombe Riley, generally finds place in her programmes, and most deservedly so, whilst "Little Boy Blue," by Eugene Field, which is included with "Old Horse Mountain" and "Our Lady of the Mine" amongst his "Western Verses" are always asked for again on once being heard. Whether humorous or pathetic recitation is her proper *métier* is a matter of opinion. As for herself she loves tragedy, because she thinks that thereby she can best teach a lesson, and, with this purpose in view, she selects "The Old Settler's Story," a domestic tale of pioneer life in 1861, by Will Carleton, which brings tears to most eyes.

"For popular entertainment Shakespeare and the classical poets are quite played out, for nothing empties rooms quicker than this sort, but the vernacular poetry of the States and the southern provinces is as fresh as a wild mountain rose," she sententiously remarks. And her judgment appears correct from the enthusiasm she has created here and in America—perhaps some of her popularity is due to her own charming self. Someone has christened her "The Queen of American Reciters," and "Her Majesty," as her friends now therefore address her, has undoubtedly and deservedly many thousands of admiring subjects.

Answers on Furnishing.

By MRS. TALBOT COKE.

MARIETTE.—I am indeed glad you have done away with the "Reckitt's Blue" damask. It is impossible for me to tell you how many yards you would require to drape the bed ; it is a question you would have to decide yourself by measuring, and as for the bedspread you would find one of Burnet's (42, King-street, Covent Garden, W.C.) pine bordered yellow and white bedspreads less expensive, less trouble, and far more effective than one of cretonne ; they are really lovely, and cost 12s. 6d. double bed, or 8s. 6d. single ; another advantage is that they wash beautifully. A paper border will help the ceiling paper, as there is no cornice ; if you write to Knowles, 164, King's Road, Chelsea, he will send you a suitable one. As you have a fancy for a blue and yellow room, I think you cannot do better than Knowles's greeny-blue Egerton, 1s. 9d. a piece ; it is a warm-toned paper, and therefore would not look cold in an east room ; the ceiling paper should then be Yellow Agra, also 1s. 9d., and the border of the darkest shade of blue in the wall-paper. Your best plan for the window would be to get one of Emerson's (223, Regent Street, W.) fretwork corners, about 15s. the pair ; this would make a very pretty arch. The old cupboards, if painted blue and the brass handles left on, would become quite an ornament, and if you liked you could still further improve them by panelling with Knowles's gold Fish Scale leather paper. Yes, certainly have Shoolbred's brown daisy carpet, the price is 3s. 11d., but I know nothing about the measurements of the carpets Write to Holroyd Barker (488, Oxford Street, W.) for his russet serge curtains, and for cretonne, Liberty's (Gresham House, Regent Street, W.) lovely gold "Acanthe" would suit your room well. Now for your passage. The oak dado would look very well, and would not make it too dark, I think. However, if you prefer something more cheerful, have a gold leather paper. Yes, when I say oak I mean a dark brown just the colour of old oak. I should be inclined to cover the floor with either linoleum (plain brown, or the pattern like broken up mosaic looks far better than a formal tile pattern) or Wallace's (154, Curtain Road, E.C.) red cork carpet, which washes and wears well. Some of my favourite long pile vestibule rugs, 12ft. by 3ft., 32s. 6d., Shoolbred, Tottenham Court Road, will be a great finish. As you send no plan, I do not know whether the landing is on the same floor as this passage, or what size it is—if small, one of Shoolbred's moderate-sized English pile carpet-squares with stain round would meet the case. Alas, I cannot say I like the dining-room paper. To have the grained paint covered with a coat or two of the darkest shade in the paper, doors panelled with gold, would be a vast improvement, especially if you could go to the expense of a yellow ceiling paper such as Knowles's Agra, 1s. 6d. Yes, of course, if you will allow me to tell you with what to cover the furniture, it would look much better. I wish you had said the colour of staircase. Shoolbred's gold bordered Brussels stair carpet, 3s. 11d., or blue ground Eastern, 4s. 9d., are both good patterns and good quality.

SERVAN.—I am always glad to welcome a foreign correspondent, and will do my best for your room with the greatest pleasure. The paper certainly does not sound cheerful ; however, as you don't intend to re-paper, the best way to remedy matters will be to have the whole of the paint brown, and panel the doors with Essex's gold Fish Scale leather-paper, 36 inches wide, 2s. 3d. I have never been fond of painted doors, and they are now entirely out of date, so I advise you to be content with panelling them as aforesaid. Much the best way to prevent the draught from the terrace would be to nail indiarubber tubing all round the door frame, it can be procured anywhere in England, so I have no doubt you will be able to get it in France, but if not, it could be easily sent over by parcel post. Your mantelpiece would be improved by having a wide deal board fixed, covered with Burnet's gold Verona velveteen, which should fall in a frill in front about 10 inches deep. It is a magnificent design, 4s. 9d. a yard. The spaces between mantelpiece and looking-glass should, in my estimation, be filled with red and gold Japanese paper, edged with a wooden moulding, painted to match the room—this would give a very handsome effect, and be quite an inexpensive job. You cannot do better for your window curtains than send to Shoolbred, Tottenham Court Road, for his Negus curtains ; those in red and blue would suit your room best. They are really wonderful value for the price—14s. 6d. a pair. Of course, some handsome pile rugs, such as Wallace's (154, Curtain Road, London, E.C.) Persian at 16s. 6d. and 18s. 6d., would be a vast improvement to your wooden floor, which must have rather a cold look. No, don't banish your old armchair. If you cover it with Holroyd Barker's (488, Oxford Street, W.) red and blue reversible "Oriental," which is 51 inches wide and costs 2s. 1d. a yard, it would make quite a cosy and useful piece of furniture. Have a set of broad shelves fixed below one of your windows—much in the style of my window illustration in a recent number, only with curtains to hide the music.

SMOKE.—Yes ; you certainly have a good many of my "pet aversions," but your room is degrees better than the one alluded to in "A Transformation," I assure you. Much, of course, depends (in choosing a paper) on the *colours* in the "Begonia leaf carpet." The yellow wall you suggest wants a russet or dull Eastern carpet. To my mind, Knowles's "Sunshine" paper, 2s. 6d. the piece, is, however, *not* a quarrelsome yellow, and would not soil readily in a town like Sheffield, though his talc ground yellow, Cadogan 3s. 6d., would perhaps resist dirt longer still. I am sure he would give you his honest opinion, 164, King's Road, Chelsea. Either paper will suit your mantel draperies, and, from the description, the curtains. I should have a yellow Diana ceiling paper, Knowles's 1s. 9d., my favourite brown and gold Japan lily panelling. Paint the shade of the ground. I have (for the convenience of those employing country painters) got Mr. Aspinall to make special enamels to match all my favourite panellings. The one for this tone will be called "Japanese brown." If only the colouring suits the carpet, I think a serviceable cretonne would be Holroyd Barker's yellow-and-green sea poppy, 1s. 9½d. the yard, 488, Oxford Street. If too expensive Graham and Biddle's Ellesmere, 1s., is quaint and good wearing, Graham House, Oxford Street. A very conventional pattern would make the carpet more "Philistine" than ever. You should arrange the cheffonier as much in the style of the "Transformation" illustration as possible.

NORTH DEVON.—I am fond of old rooms, quaint and low such as yours, which might be made very pretty, but not (I fear) if you insist on keeping the grey paper ! I wish you had sent me even a bit of wool the same shade as the "ugly red curtains." If they are at all a *crimson* shade they will dye nothing but marone, that most *burgeois* of colours, and a foe to a pretty room ! As you say "the room is chiefly used at night" my honest advice would be to *leave* the red curtains, and repaper with a warm shrimp pink paper such as Knowles's, 164, King's Road, Chelsea ; silk effect, pink Cadogan, 3s. 6d. the piece, or if too expensive, his Clarence pink and cream, 1s. 9d., or pink and cream Cadogan, 1s. 6d. (but I really advise you before deciding to let me see the *shade* of the curtains, as a blue paper might be better). If, however, you will *not* repaper you had much better sell the curtains (they would certainly cost £1 or 25s. a pair to dye), and have tawny gold plushette curtains, 36s. 6d. the pair, from Burnet, 42, King Street, Covent Garden, and thin curtains of Liberty's beautiful golden sundew 15s. 6d. (both curtains will of course be cheaper if your windows are, as I imagine, *lower* ones than the usual "3½ yard curtain" kind). *Given* such a trial as a grey paper, I always aim at reducing the red and increasing the gold, chesnut, and yellow in a room. Panel the doors with gold, and cover some of the "ugly red" chairs with rich-looking gold material, such as Liberty's gold, "Cecil" brocade, 5s. 6d., 50 inches wide.

Dress and Fashion in Paris.

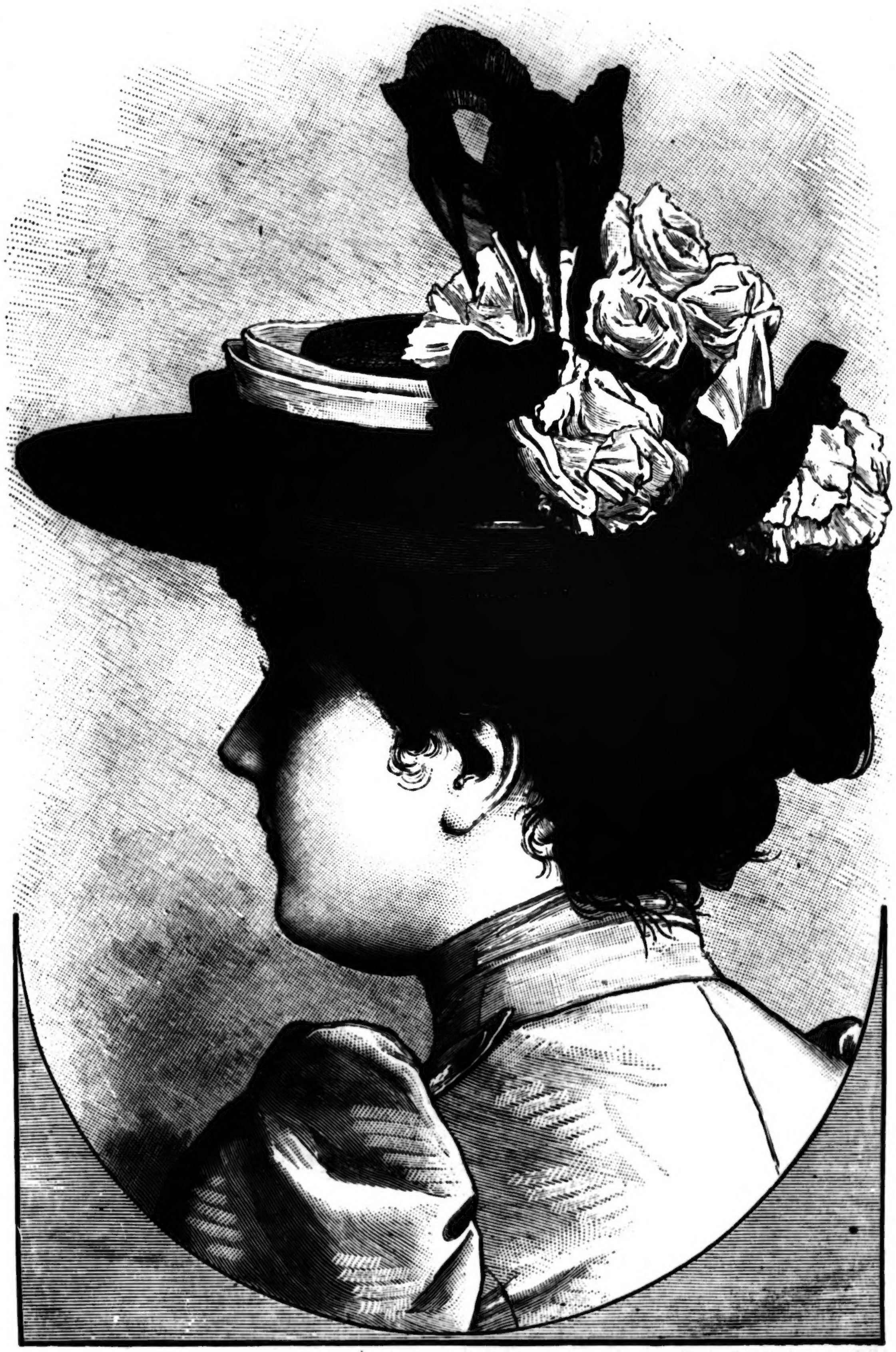
THE leading Parisian houses are doing their best to satisfy the demands of that increasingly numerous proportion of their clients who want to know all about the bonnets they are to wear in January before the end of August, and who cannot be happy in the dog-days unless they have precise information as to the furs that will be fashionable at Christmas time. It is only another sign of the times, and proves that restlessness, the hurry to be ahead of everyone else, has invaded the world of fashion as it has the world of wider ambitions. We used to be content to know what the fashions were to be a few weeks only before they were wanted for wear; now we must be well informed on the point four or five months beforehand.

The result of this hurry is that there are scarcely any between-season fashions, and the modes for the autumn are simply a continuance of those of the summer, with very slight alterations.

In chapeaux velvet and felt take the place of straw, but there is not much difference in the colours in vogue, and wings, that have been worn all the summer, will still be worn all through the autumn. Every shade of beige, tan and brown may be met with in felt hats, but white, grey, electric blue, and similar light colours are very much worn. The brims of the new hats are in many cases enormous, and as the apparent size is increased by the large feathers, and nine or ten inch wide ribbons employed in trimming them, they dwarf all but the tallest women. The hats are undeniably stylish and becoming, but they can only be worn on special occasions and by special women. The white felt hats with white feathers and ribbon, the grey hats with grey trimmings, and the tan felt hats with feathers to match, and huge bows of shot velvet ribbon, are most picturesque, but the face under them needs to be either very pretty, or very interesting, to save it from being insignificant under such a stupendous head-gear.

Happily there are smaller hats equally pretty, and far less exacting; a charming model in white and brown felt, the crown and a band on the brim being brown, and the remainder of the brim white, is remarkably pretty with its trimming of brown velvet and white wings. A grey felt hat, with the brim turned up in front, is trimmed with grey ribbon on one side, and on the other with a brown velvet bow fastening in a plume of grey feathers Another pretty grey hat is trimmed with rosettes of grey ribbon, and ribbon velvet in two shades of green, and feathers shaded from grey to green.

The brims of felt hats are usually rather straight, but turned up at the back; the crowns are, like those of sailor hats, round, low, and flat; but some very pretty hats have the brim of smooth felt and the flat draped crown of velvet generally in another shade. With a black brim, the crown may be grey, electric or royal blue, dark ruby, or emerald green (a very fashionable colour, and one that combines well with black, tan, and grey). Mixtures of smooth and hairy felt, and combinations of two colours are often seen in felt hats, or, where they are all in one colour, a second and brighter shade, such as rose or Indian pink, blue or orange, is introduced in the form of one or more pleated-up rosettes of velvet.



The Gisela Hat.

Hat of fine blue straw, with bands of blue velvet and yellow satin ribbon round the crown; a bunch of yellow roses at the back, on the brim and under it, and aigrette bows of wired black lace.

Hats made entirely of velvet are very stylish. These have straight or only slightly bent brims and flat or draped crowns. A lovely model is in dark emerald green velvet, with a piping of tilleul green velvet bordering the brim; the trimming consists of dark green satin ribbon and a plume of curled coque feathers. Another has the brim of black velvet and the crown of blue velvet; the crown is full, but flattened at the top and wider here than at the base; a band of fine jet passementerie encircles the crown, and a jet aigrette and plume of black feathers complete the trimming.

Bonnets are still very small and flat; some are a mere stiffened square of velvet, edged with passementerie or jet; one corner rests on the head in front, and another is turned up at the back, where the trimming of ribbon and feathers in aigrette form is placed. These bonnets are made in plain and shot velvet, and are stylish and uncommon; but for ordinary wear there is nothing better than the black velvet capote with trimming of jet and a knot or rosette of bright orange-coloured velvet; these lovely tawny shades of orange and Indian yellow are most effective with black, and more used in trimming bonnets than for hats.

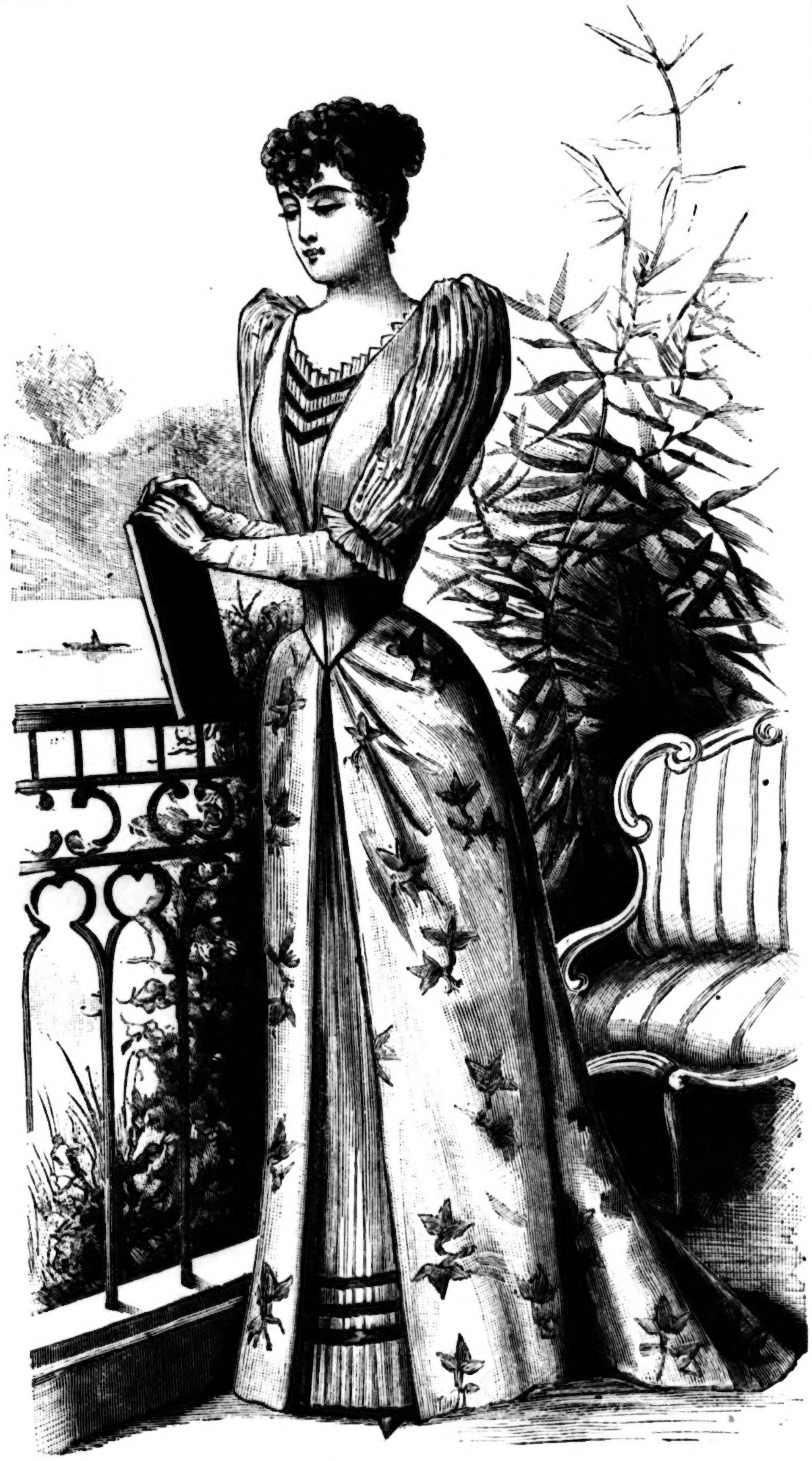
Spangles are used in profusion, many capotes having thick ropes of spangles in shot green and gold, or other colours, round the brim, while smaller and more delicately-made spangles are sparingly used for studding lace and feather wings; wired lace bows and wings, and immensely tall wired bows of plain ribbon or shot velvet, are a favourite trimming for hats and bonnets; those on hats are often in the most exaggerated sizes; the borders and plumes of curled coque feathers make far prettier trimmings.

The cape is still to be the favourite shape for mantles, but in the best models the cape reaches quite to the knee, and very often ends only about twelve or thirteen inches above the edge of the dress. In time, possibly, they may touch the ground, for there is a tendency in all fashions to increase in length. Capes began at the shoulders, and have already reached the knees; basques are following in the same direction, and no doubt the paniers, now so short, will eventually develop in the same direction.

To return to the subject of capes, however, the most practical models are of fawn or grey broché cloth in rather large patterns, with high collar of beaver, and bands of similar fur down the fronts and down the opening of the skirt at the back. They are not so full as those worn during the past few months, the thickness of the material making this impossible, and the wide pleats fall direct from the shoulder seam. The same shape is made with the front and back parts of black velours du Nord, and the pleated sleeves of thick ribbed or broché cloth, the ribbed stripe or broché design being raised in loops on the surface. These have a narrow fur or feather bordering to the collar and fronts; very rich models are made of velvet broché, with the large design in silk, and are trimmed with wide borderings of curled coque feathers.

A continuance of the plain dresses now in vogue is guaranteed by the excessive thickness and large patterns of the new woollen materials for the winter; such fabrics as these could not be made up in any but the plainest way, and though a greater variety of modes may be introduced for finer woollens, bengalines, etc., there is every prospect that even for these plain styles will predominate, and any additions required to give the dresses a more elegant appearance will take the form of costly trimmings of fringes and passementerie, or of equally costly embroideries worked on the material.

The woollens are chiefly of a rough, hairy description, beautifully soft and light, it is true, but with a certain appearance of coarseness, caught from the study by French manufacturers of English and Scotch tweeds. Hairy stripes and checks, hairy spots in round, oval, square, diamond, and vague broken shapes, are seen in plain colours, but more often in mixed colours so combed and blended together that no one shade can be said to predominate. These shot spots and lines are very effective, but large spots in creamy white with very long silky hairs are also very fashionable. The plaids and checks are mostly very large, and all kinds of colours are blended together; the effect on the whole is more gay than anything we have had of late, and the striped materials, of which there are many, show the same tasteful but cheerful blending of colours. The materials will be delightful to wear, but difficult to make up; there is, however, one comfort, they will in most cases be made up on the bias, and it is easier to treat patterns of large checks and plaids when cut on the bias than when cut on the straight; in the corsage, especially, the bias cut carries the couturière triumphantly over many a seam that would prove a stumbling block if the material were cut on the straight; and the bias cut is by far the most becoming, which is another consolation.



DINNER DRESS FOR COUNTRY HOUSE VISIT.

Dress of white foulard, with broché pattern of green leaves, the skirt open in front over a pleated panel of pink mousseline de soie, with three bands of green moiré ribbon on the hem. Low pointed bodice, open in front over a pleated pink plastron, trimmed with ribbon. Pleated elbow sleeves of pink mousseline, with band of ribbon at the elbow. Quantity of material required: foulard, 12 yards; mousseline de soie, 5 yards.

***For Prices of Paper Models and Flat Patterns, see end of* DESCRIPTIONS.**

The hairy stripes appear in quite a number of ways, the newest style is a border composed of close vertical bands in long white silky hairs, like Thibet fur, the stripes of varying length forming a scalloped heading. The whole of the skirt is edged with this bordering, as is also the deep basque, and the waistcoat and collar are composed entirely of the lovely white, fluffy stripes brought close together.

Basques are becoming so long that they are little less than overskirts reaching within a foot of the edge of the underskirt, and open a little in the centre to preserve the basque appearance. We shall probably before long arrive at a series of these overskirts, each one a few inches shorter than the one below it, and all open in the centre of the front. The style has already been adopted to some extent for children's dresses, in which the skirt really consists of three flat skirts of two alternating materials, one plain and the other figured, and all three open on one side over a panel of brown lace.

Some charming examples of princess dresses have been lately sent to a fair Parisienne *en voyage*; one of these is a Marguerite dress of grey bengaline caught up in a bunch on one side by a steel and silk girdle over a grey velvet petticoat. The absolutely plain bodice is cut in a low square in front over an under bodice covered with fine silk and steel passementerie; galon to match surrounds the opening, and the puff of the upper part of the sleeve is also drawn in by a band of the galon. The tight lower part is entirely of the passementerie over silk.

Grey and brown is a curious but fashionable mixture, especially when blended with pink. A very charming dress in which these colours are combined has the skirt of shot grey and pink silk, with a broché pattern in pink, and the long jacket of plain grey bengaline opening from the chest over a small pointed waistcoat to match, and ornamented on the basques and seams with grey silk and bead embroidery. The jacket opens at the top over a plastron and collar of bronze-brown silk, and has revers of the brown silk embroidered with bronze beads. The sleeves are grey, but with pointed puffs of embroidered brown silk let in at the shoulder and cuffs to match. Large pocket flaps of the brown silk are placed on the deep basques. The hat to wear with this dress is of brown straw, trimmed with grey ribbon, and brown and shot grey and pink wings, and two pink roses.

Tan coloured and black lace will be worn as late in the season as possible. An extremely pretty dress in plain and broché green silk has the open skirt fronts of the broché dress, trimmed with coquillés of tan lace on each side of the plain darker green silk tablier. The deep full collar is also of the lace. The sleeves have a puff of dark green silk and deep cuff of broché, and the bodice is fastened in front with dark green bows.

Shot silks and shot mousseline de soie are much employed for the blouse fronts worn under the jackets of indoor dresses and of tea-gowns; one of these is of shot yellow and white silk, with a lace flounce falling in a coquillé down the front to the waist, and caught up short on the shoulders. Another pretty front of white mousseline de soie is gauged on the chest and bordered with a lace flounce.

A lovely indoor dress of black broché with a pattern of bows in light blue has the skirt open in front and caught back on each side with blue ribbon bows forming rounded panier draperies over a blue silk tablier. The low broché corselet bodice opens over a draped under bodice of the blue silk, but the top of the corselet is hidden by a double revers of the blue silk, the pointed ends of which are crossed on the chest; the under revers is a frill of the silk, the upper one is plain, and divided in front; The sleeves are of broché, tight, but with a puff above the elbow.

COMTESSE DE B.

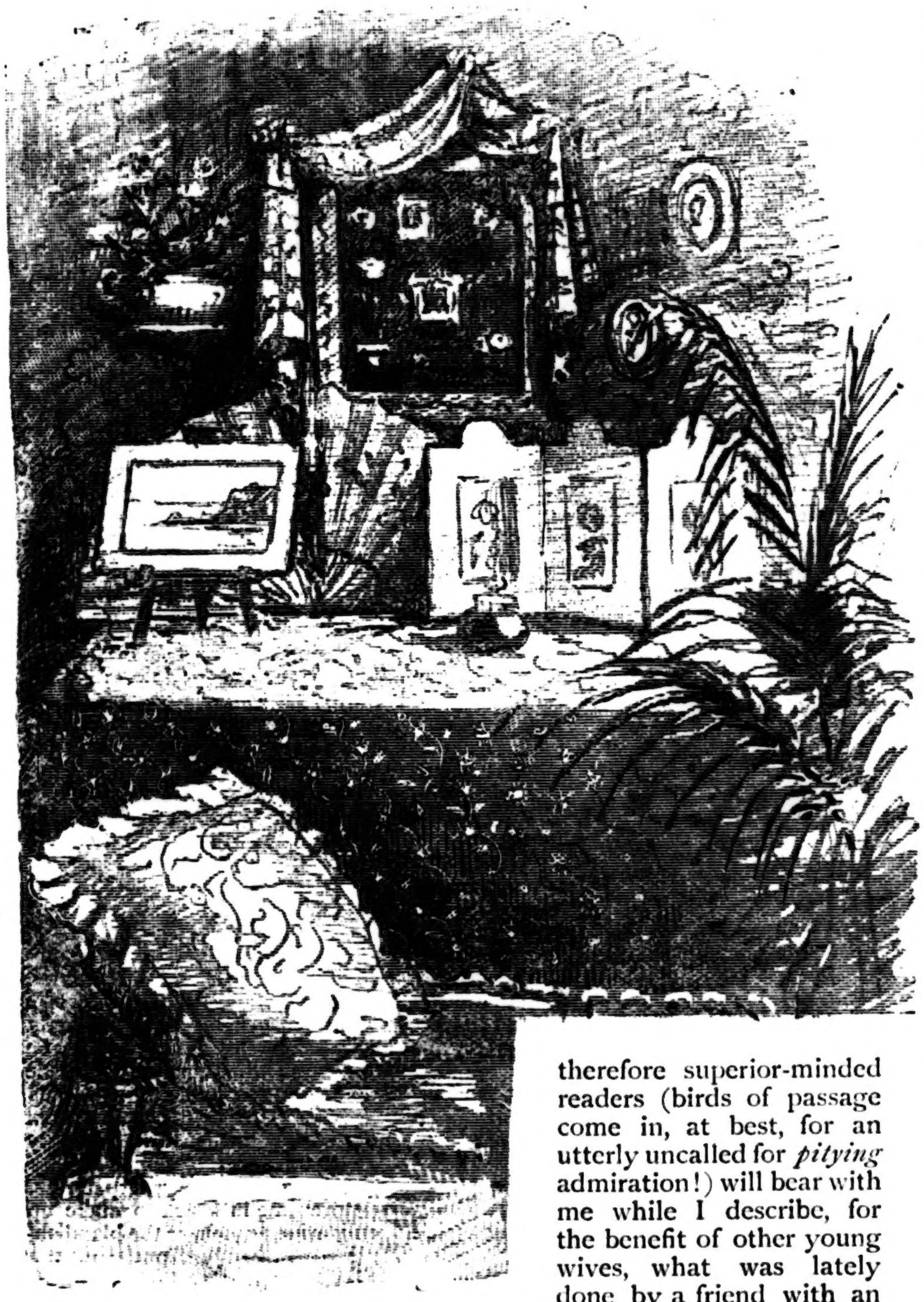
A Transformation.

By Mrs. Talbot Coke.

My wandering life as a soldier's wife has taught me—amongst other things—the difference such an existence makes in one's way of looking at people, places, and things in general.

"A rolling stone gathers no moss," say the "severely settled down" folks; but, as Lord Dundreary used to observe in the days of my youth, "Who *wants* any moss?" and I confess I think the moss of prejudice and the canker of petty gossip are less likely to infect those on the move and whose aims and interests are necessarily of far wider scope.

Now a really energetic "house-proud" woman can never be in ever so unpromising a temporary abode without seeking to make it more home-like, *ergo*, more like herself; and I trust my settled and therefore superior-minded readers (birds of passage come in, at best, for an utterly uncalled for *pitying* admiration!) will bear with me while I describe, for the benefit of other young wives, what was lately done by a friend with an apparently hopeless little room.



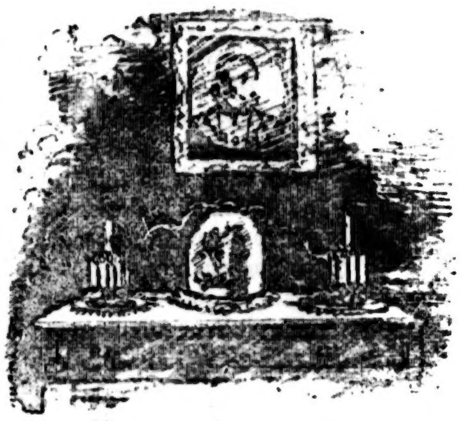
With the exception of a grey and white wall paper, it held, I am told, all my chief abominations.

There was the black ground carpet, the green rep curtains edged with "sour" yellow passementerie, with equally hateful well-starched and *blued* Nottingham lace dittos, the large gilt mirror over the mantelpiece *va sans dire*, as do the gilt timepiece under a glass shade, two blue and gold lustres with glass drops, two vile imitation Sèvres vases, and above all—oh! our English love of pairs—two ordinary gas brackets with "hand-painted" globes.

On either side of the fireplace, in small recesses, stood a tall, narrow black and gold cabinet, in which lay enshrined a life's collection of utter rubbish, sea eggs, fossils, shell flowers, pearl goat carriage with gilt goats, spun glass birds and beasts, and other wreckage of an utterly tasteless room.

Need I say that the end of the room, facing the large French window, held a walnut cheffonier "with marble slab, glass doors, and mirror complete," enshrining more articles of "bigotry and virtue," of no earthly value, even, one would fain suppose, to the owner.

On the top of this cheffonier originally lay two vivid green woollen mats, each with a large pearl shell on it, whilst an aggressively white specimen of some marine growth adorned the centre. Two poor palm fans—so pretty in themselves—had been tortured into snipped vandykes, and ornamented (?) with Berlin wool and garish gold tinsel.



Above this cheffonier hung a badly-painted portait of an oily-looking old gentleman, with bland smile and mutton-chop whiskers.

The "suite" was upholstered in bright green damask, which delightful colour was agreeably repeated in the fret-work panel of the piano. A large round table with red cloth scalloped with red silk stood in the middle of the room.

My young hostess—the house was only a *pied à terre* for four months—had, indeed, effected a transformation before I saw the room.

The wall-paper was not bad—an inoffensive tawny background. The large round table, covered with an embroidered Kelim, was pushed back into the corner, erst devoted to the piano, and filled by a large copper pot with spreading palm, tall photograph screen, and goodly bowl of roses, &c.

The centre of the floor was hidden by a 12ft. by 9ft. Eastern-looking seamless pile carpet, which this wise young woman carries about in her wanderings; and a Japanese screen hid the cold-looking door.

The mantelpiece was covered with a slip of tawny Indian drapery, and was filled by a charming low screen-like ivory frame holding three Bartolozzi red autotypes from portraits by Gainsborough; this broke up the weary expanse of mirror and formed a background for many a quaint curio space fails me to detail. At one corner of this miniature screen stood a large turquoise-blue pot liberally filled with tall moon daisies, with brown nodding grasses, and spikes of ruddy sorrel. On the other a yellow pot in the form of a Chinese monster held some deep red roses.

The piano (now facing outwards across a corner, with the writing table against it) had the top part hidden by an embroidered panel, Mr. Haité's spirited "Battle of the Hornets," the elves and boughs being outlined in Bartolozzi red, and the background closely darned in pale terra cotta silk, the whole being framed in a four-inch band of chesnut plush. The writing-table was covered with a coppery phoolkari, and with its dainty brass necessaries and large blue brocade blotting-book struck a pleasant note of colour in that bit of the room.

The common-place sofa had an Indian Jejim thrown over it, and was bestrewn with many a pretty frilled cushion; the two good chairs, low, inlaid ones, with plush seats, were brought forward, the green ones kept in shadow as much as possible, one large one being covered with red and gold "Liberty" sari, and certainly the owner would not have known her own room!

The crowning triumph, however, which I really felt I must sketch on the spot, was what had been "horrors' crown of horrors" (to misquote the Laureate!), the cheffonier. The cold marble top, the coarse carving and mirror back, the "chamber of horrors" beneath, were all hidden by a glittering Indian phoolkari, the discs being outlined in yellow on a coppery ground. My unregenerate decorative mind *will* admire these, however much I am told I ought not to.

A tall, soft blue photograph screen—that joy of the wandering woman—a big palm in a yellow pot, and a large fan, shaded from red to faint yellow, entirely broke the formal shape of the back, and made a capital bit of colour. As will be seen, even the ugly portrait was made to help in the decoration, by hanging a velvet-covered board, slung from the top, arranged with a collection of quaint Indian jewellery and curios, over it.

I am almost forgetting to say the windows were simply hung being summer, with frilled curtains of an effective yellow and white muslin, the material for which cost about 3s.

Need I say, all the "belongings" in the so-called ornamental way had been all put away, by request, before taking possession, thus saving much worry as to the inventory, and clearing the way for metal more attractive.

The contents of the small cabinets were hidden by dainty little drawn curtains of Liberty silk, simply fixed to the glass with fish glue and easily removed when necessary.

Economical Dress.

WOMEN are said to be by nature bad economists, and probably one reason for this may be that they are apt to be carried away by the fancy of the moment, and so to waste money in a manner which they would never have done if they had followed the time-honoured maxim, "Sleep upon it."

This temptation is by no means confined to our sex; far be it from me to suggest such a base idea, for does not Charles Lamb speak of the joys of a "tickling sense of possession," and it is this "tickling sense," joined, no doubt, to a laudable desire to look her best, which prompts many a woman whose dress allowance is small in the extreme to buy articles only suited for her wealthier sisters.

A most excellent piece of advice was once given in the *Journal des Demoiselles* in an article on dressing economically; it ran "Achetez le plus tard que possible, peut être n'achèterez vous pas du tout," and this the poor gentlewoman might take for her motto.

But now comes the difficulty how to look nicely if plainly dressed, and yet to spend the minimum on one's clothes.

We will take for our example a woman with natural taste for, and interest in, dress—though, by the way, that need not prevent her from taking interest in plenty of other pursuits as well—and a good and quick needlewoman, who may find it necessary to reduce her expenditure to—don't be alarmed, oh reader! £12 a year.

At first sight the feat seems impossible. The whole sum is not more than many women spend on one walking dress, and yet it is really feasible, if set about in the right way, and without having to degenerate into "dowdiness."

We will pre-suppose that a small but sufficient outfit exists to start with, and that the economist has made up her mind to do away with all dressmaker's and milliner's bills.

Here is an estimate of expenses, and each item shall be commented on as it comes:—

	£	s.	d.
Linen	1	10	0
Boots and shoes	2	0	0
Gloves	1	5	0
Dress materials	4	5	0
Hats and bonnets	1	0	0
Jacket	1	0	0
Extras	1	0	0
	£12	0	0

The list is headed by linen, to include stays, stockings, and jerseys. We begin with these as being the most important part of the wardrobe; for what woman of true refinement could bear to go about the world conscious of patched under-clothing or over-darned stockings? The idea that she might suffer a hole or tear to remain unmended would put her out of the pale of those for whose benefit these words are intended.

We once saw a girl, whose allowance was of the slenderest, hard at work on an embroidered flannel petticoat. "In case," as she said, "I should have an accident and be taken to the hospital, I should not like to be found wearing a shabby petticoat." And this is the feeling that a true lady should have.

Well, then! That we may not have cause to blush for the unseen part of our apparel, it will be necessary to renew the stock once or twice a year by one article at a time, which is more economical as well as less irksome to the maker and wearer than having a whole new set at once. At least four pairs of stockings a year will have to be bought; one pair of stays would probably be enough if saved by the wearing of old ones for tennis or anything requiring violent exertion, so that 30s. ought to suffice for these items; collars, cuffs and handkerchiefs should be bought *soiled* at sale time, as they can then be had at a great reduction, and very often stays by a good maker may be bought at the same time.

Then next in order of importance come boots, shoes and gloves.

The two first should be bought at least three months before they are wanted for wear, as leather lasts far longer after being well seasoned; boot-trees are a great economy in the end, though expensive to buy, for they preserve the shape of the boots or shoes twice as long, and prevent them from being stretched or soiled inside by the cleaner's hand.

As to price, very good walking-boots can be had for 10s. 6d., and Oxford shoes for 7s. 6d., with often some reduction at "sale time." The best I ever had cost 7s. 6d., and they stood two seasons' hard walking in Switzerland, and in spite of many soakings in streams and dewy grass, kept a respectable shape to the end.

House shoes, either patent leather or kid, cost 2s. 11d. to 3s. 6d., so that £2 ought to be sufficient for the year's bill for ordinary amount of wear.

Gloves are a constant source of anxiety; but they also can be bought more cheaply at the sales, only carefully observe that there is no dirty mark down the side where they have been folded, as is often the case with gloves that have been "reduced."

Chevrettes are the most economical for wear, with suède for best, and tan gauntlets for the country. Silk are very cheap—for those who like them—but I confess to a prejudice against them, and they do not keep out dust or sunburn. Great care will be necessary to make £1 5s. sufficient to provide gloves for the whole year (let us hope some presents may drop in to help!), for a lady's gloves and boots are her distinguishing mark, and with these neat and in good order—absent buttons and unmended seams are an abomination—and the consciousness that her linen is *sans reproche*, she may proceed to the important question of gowns.

The first point is to learn to make one's own, and this ought not to be difficult for an accurate needlewoman, when good paper patterns are supplied by all the high-class fashion magazines.

No doubt, if possible, a few lessons should be taken from a good dressmaker, for there are many niceties of make and finish which a beginner would only find out for herself by bitter experience, but it is possible to learn a great deal by one's own unassisted genius; begin by taking to pieces a well-made and well-fitting bodice, notice all the details carefully, take an exact paper pattern and re-make the bodice, this is the best lesson to start with.

I knew a lady who took to pieces a dress just sent home from Worth, cut out the pattern, re-made the dress, a Princesse polonaise, and for ever after appeared in gowns of irreproachable cut, but she was possessed of a daring and, withal, patient spirit beyond most of her sex!

If the would-be dressmaker does not possess a bodice upon the fit of which she can rely for a pattern, she can have a flat pattern cut to her own shape in paper, at the offices of MYRA'S JOURNAL, at the very modest price of 1s. 6d., or she might try the ready traced linings called the "Fit-well," which can be had for 1s. to 1s. 6d., all ready to cut out, so that the way is smoothed as far as possible, though great attention must be paid to details as it is the finish which, in dressmaking as well as in every other art, puzzles the amateur.

The sum of £4 10s. put down for dress materials must also include materials for jackets or cloaks, while £1 is allowed for a jacket to be bought ready-made, and a very nice one can be had for that price during sale time.

Homespun and serge are the most economical and enduring materials for winter, and look well to the end. Of course anything marked in the way of pattern or colour should be carefully avoided, as also any passing fashion; trimmings also should be done away with as much as possible, they are expensive, and soon look shabby; have everything as plain and simple as you can without being unfashionable.

It will be found a great convenience and saving to keep to one or two colours only, so that all clothing may harmonise, besides which, the exact date at which a new dress was put on will not be so self-evident.

Navy-blue serge may be considered the *pièce de résistance* for a girl who wishes to look well-dressed on a small allowance; it lasts twice as long as anything else, and has the advantage of being useful at all times of the year, by wearing either a bodice to match, or the skirt with various kinds of blouses; nothing looks better and smarter than a serge skirt and jacket over a light-coloured garibaldi or shirt.

For summer wear there are endless inexpensive and pretty materials; beige and mousseline de laine are the most useful for best, and can be smartened up to any extent by lace and a little ribbon; prints and zephyrs are all that can be desired for every day.

It is best to buy all materials for summer dresses at the sales, as they are often, on account of their less durable qualities, reduced to about half price, only we must be cautious not to choose a pattern that will date the time of its purchase.

Jackets are very difficult to make properly, as the finish ought to be perfect, and the beginner had better not attempt one for some time to come; but cloaks are by no means an impossibility, and one of those in fashion just at present with a yoke is quite within the powers of the amateur. I saw a very pretty one made by the wearer which cost the modest sum of 5s. 6d., it would have been treble that amount at a shop.

Now we come to headgear, and in this a woman's skill and taste are shown to the greatest advantage. Millinery is fascinating work, there is no grinding at long seams or ironing of rebellious pleats, all is as light and artistic as possible, one great secret being to use very little material; amateurs almost without exception use far too much, it is wonderful how little there is on a bonnet or hat made by an artist, but then every fold of net or bow of ribbon must "tell," it must take the exact position that is intended for it, and yet look as if hands had not touched it.

Untrimmed hats and bonnets are very cheap at the sales, and it only remains for the girl of taste to turn them into visions of beauty—always recollecting that, however scanty the trimming is, it must be of the very best kind, common velvet, or cheap flowers should never be allowed, better by far a simple bow of ribbon.

We have now reached the last item on our list—Extras—for which £1 is allowed; and here the maxim quoted at the beginning of our article "Achetez le plus tard que possible" must ever be kept in mind, for extras are fatal to economy, whether in dress or in other expenses—they should be limited strictly to emergencies—an extra pair of gloves or lace to smarten up a dress, or to help in either of the other divisions of the list; and never should what is not required be bought merely because it is cheap.

It will have been observed that I have recommended everything to be bought at the annual sales, and here we get another advantage besides that of reduction in price, it gives one a habit of buying only twice a year, and therefore of being less likely to be tempted into useless expense: all purchases should be made at shops of high standing only, as the articles will then be what they are called—reduced—and not merely inferior articles at a low price, as is frequently the case at second-rate establishments.

It is best to choose dress materials from patterns, there is more choice, more time in which to make up one's mind, and no temptation to yield to the blandishments of the shopman and buy what one does not want.

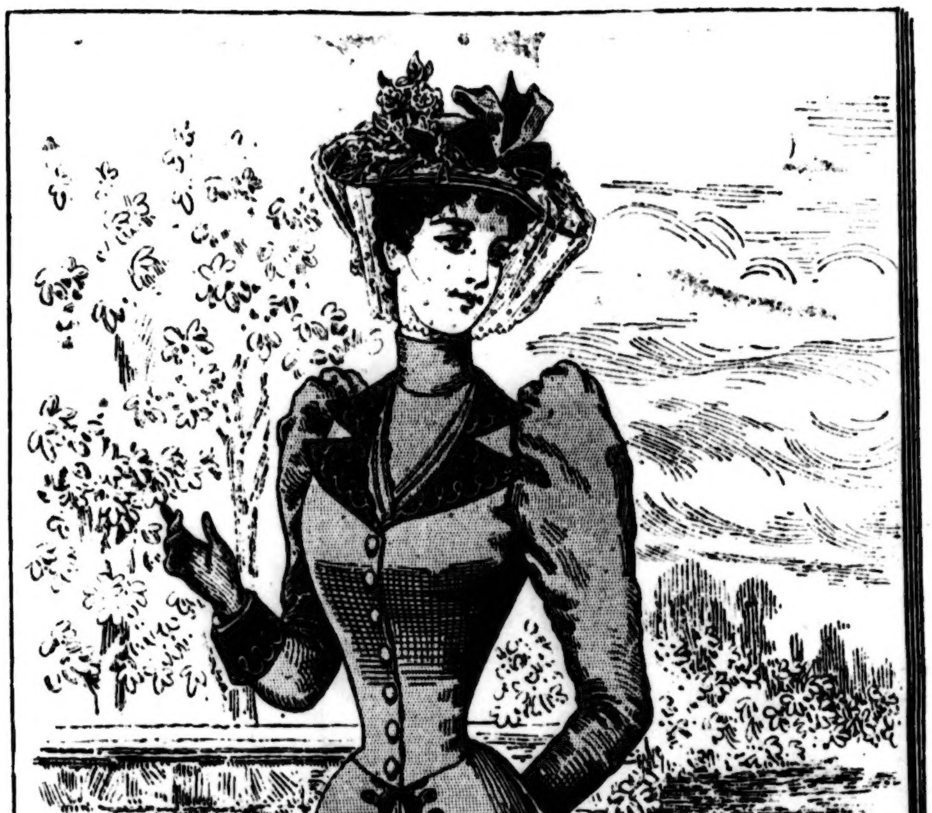
Just at first starting a woman who has never been used to practise rigid economy or to make everything for herself will feel perfectly bewildered, and as if her clothes would be like a hideous phantom from which there is no escaping, but she will very soon find that there is plenty of time for everything, and that dress need not absorb more than its proper share of attention; even a woman who has a fixed employment can generally spare an hour or two in the evening if she wishes to become her own dressmaker. Of course there is a great delight in fitting on a well-made dress which has given one no more trouble than to do up the buttons, or in buying any pretty headgear that one may covet; but there is a greater delight in the feeling that money has been spent in more lasting pleasures—in charity, in presents, books, travelling—and there are hundreds of young women, who, if they would only make up their minds to be their own workwomen, will look as well, probably better, than they do after spending twice the amount of money on employing others, and with the advantage of giving them plenty to do.

In dressmaking, as in other things, it is the first step which is the difficulty, but when that is surmounted, everything will go on smoothly.

Spinnings in Town.

"Had Tully himself pronounced one of his orations with a blanket about his shoulders, more people would have laughed at his dress than have admired his eloquence."—*Spectator*, No. 150.

FROM its first raw condition as it leaves the sheep's back, until its final development into a soft fleecy blanket, wool goes through a number of processes which are a mystery to the uninitiated, and the very best judge of the finished article may easily be utterly ignorant of the whole course of its manufacture, or have only the vaguest knowledge of the subject.



The Avondale Costume.

Specially designed for Mr. Egerton Burnett's new fabrics.

Costume of Parma cloth. The skirt bordered with a narrow band of velvet headed by a design in gold braid. Bodice with deep added basques bordered in the same way. Collar, revers, and cuffs of velvet with gold braiding; the bodice open over a plastron of the cloth with draped fichu of soft silk to match.

For Prices of Paper Models and Flat Patterns, see end of Descriptions.

Messrs. Hardman and Sons, Woollen Manufacturers, of the Fernhill Mills, Bury, Lancashire, have lately sent me a very interesting card containing specimens of the wools used by them in the manufacture of woollen goods, and showing the appearance of the wool in its different stages, and the processes through which it passes. The specimens are very interesting in themselves, and they point to a fact that even those who do not see them, but who are purchasers of woollen goods, will acknowledge to be of great interest, and that is that Messrs. Hardman and Sons are really manufacturers, and sell nothing but the goods they manufacture themselves; that these are made throughout of pure wool, and that they are supplied direct to retail customers at manufacturers' prices.

Blankets are a speciality of the firm, and they are of various kinds. The Housewife blanket, striped in pink, is a capital specimen; very thick, warm, and light, and most moderate in price. It is made in four sizes: 66in. wide and 86in. long, the price is 13s. per pair; the next size, 72in. by 90in., costs 15s.; blankets 76in. by 96in. are 17s., and the largest size of all, costing 19s. per pair, measures 80in. wide by 100in. long. The blankets can be stamped with crests or monograms for private families, or with the names of hotels, asylums, hospitals, etc. Blankets supplied to the Military, Naval, and Merchant Services can also be stamped in this way.

For campaigning or hunting expeditions coloured blankets in dark shades are usually preferred, and of these there is a large choice; very quaint and primitive blankets printed with designs of animals, or in imitation of leopard and tiger skins, are, it appears, much appreciated by the natives of Africa, and of other countries where taste in art decoration is still imperfect, according to our views. At any rate, missionaries find these pictured blankets are highly acceptable, and large numbers of them are annually sent away to cheer the hearts and improve the taste of more or less coloured races.

Ladies whose interest in their poorer neighbours lies nearer home will find the cheap and excellent "Charity Blankets" exceedingly good value for the money; they are striped in fancy colours and overcast in red or blue, and cost 3s., 3s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. each, according to the size. The printed "Native" blankets cost 4s. and 5s. each and are made in two sizes only; the registered "Missionary Blanket," dyed in purple and stamped with an outline representation of the Crucifixion, is made in the same sizes and at similar prices. The outline design is intended for filling in with embroidery worked with wool, and the blankets not only afford interesting work for mission working parties, but are more highly prized by the natives than any other kind; a blanket is always a valuable gift, but an embroidered blanket surpasses all others in value.

Messrs. Hardman and Sons' plain and striped flannels and their serges are all of extremely good quality; the blue and black serges, fine and coarse, are all 54 inches wide, and made only in the best qualities, costing from 5s. 6d. to 8s. 3d. per yard. They are specially intended for clerical wear, but ladies will find the serges as useful for their own use, as they will find the "Bury Blankets" invaluable in their households; patterns of blankets, etc., are sent on application.

A handsome embroidered monogram is of course the best of all ways of marking blankets, as it is all personal and household linen, and I am delighted to find that Messrs. Briggs have brought out a number of transferring designs of monograms, and are prepared to undertake orders for designing monograms of two or three letters in a great variety of styles and in every size, from letters an inch long to a height of eight inches.

Monograms, except a few ordinary combinations of two letters, cannot, as my readers will easily understand, always be kept in readiness, but an order given to any one of Messrs. Briggs' agents can be executed in about a week, and there is practically no limit to the style in which the letters can be combined, nor to the size of the monogram; there is only one exception, monograms cannot be designed in old English letters; the smallest number of monograms supplied in one design is a dozen, and the first dozen is naturally more costly than subsequent dozens of the same design. The trifling cost is not, however, worth considering, when the extreme utility of this innovation, and the beauty of the styles of monograms are on the *tapis*; these two considerations far exceed that of price, which after all is not high.

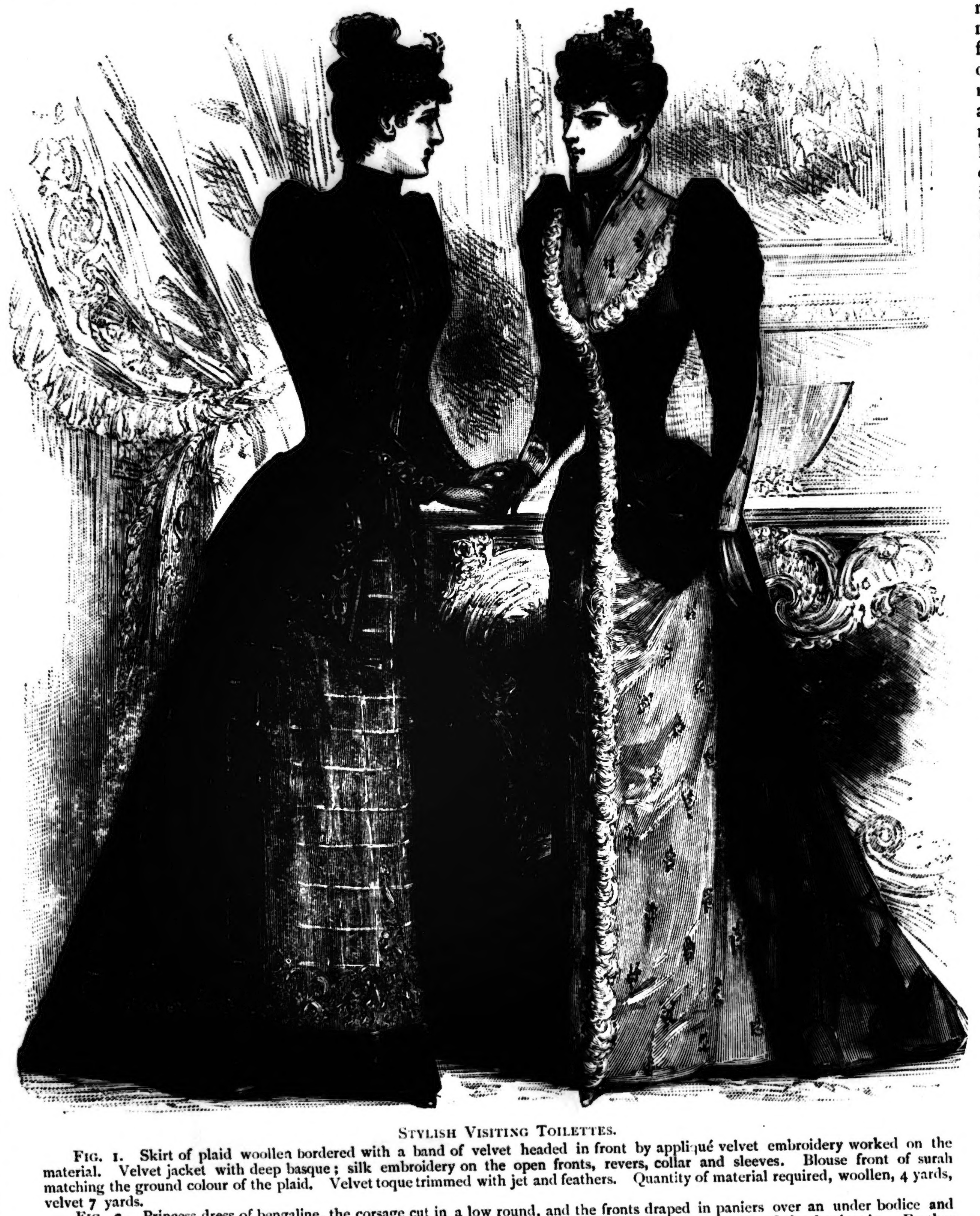
A very good and extremely pleasant preparation for the hair is Barry's "Tricopherous" or Medicated Compound. The lotion is a strong stimulant to growth, and may be used to arrest the falling off of the hair, to promote fresh growth, or to cure skin affections. The preparation is a clear, fragrant liquid, and is applied daily with a small sponge, or in mild cases less frequently. Friction is also recommended when the Tricopherous is used; if the hair only needs thickening and preserving, gentle friction with the hand is sufficient to make the skin absorb the fluid, but where there is baldness to cure the friction must be brisk and repeated daily. In many cases of apparently incurable baldness, the Tricopherous has produced excellent results, although, of course, patience and steady perseverance with the remedy are necessary. The process of reproduction once lost is not easily regained, but instances are known in which the power of growth has been fully restored. The amount of friction can only be regulated by the sensations of the individual on whom it is exercised; some skins are more sensitive than others, and will bear less rubbing than those which are more hardened by nature or use; in either case, the friction with the hand should be followed by the vigorous use of the hair brush.

No one need be in doubt as to where to buy a cheap and useful material for an autumn costume that can be made up in tailor style, and have all the appearance of a tailor-made costume, at considerably less than £1, including linings and other incidental expenses. Mr. John Noble, of The Warehouse, Princess Street, Manchester, has brought out a new "Invincible Tweed," at 6s. 9d. the dress length, which is not only exceptional value for the money, but a thoroughly ladylike fabric of excellent appearance and very durable. The "Invincible Tweeds" are made from clean, sound, and perfect yarns, well finished and dyed in colours that are fashionable, useful, and pleasing; their extremely low price is their least merit. The material is one that any lady may wear, and it will make capital morning and walking dresses for ladies and children. The tweeds are made in several shades of grey, fawn, beige and brown, and in green and blue, and have a slight effect of stripes in white hair lines and the plain colour of the ground, that is very soft and pretty. The dress lengths at 6s. 9d. are sent carriage paid for this sum, and plenty of material is allowed for the dress. Ladies who study style and economy should see these wonderfully cheap tweeds.

Some of my correspondents have written to me lately in great distress about their feather boas, which are not in the least worn out, but have become disorganised by constant use in all kinds of weather. I am happy in being able to give an address to which the boas, and demoralised feathers generally, may be sent for complete and thoroughly satisfactory renovation. Madame Délias, of Les Plumeries, 5, Ossory road, S.E., makes a speciality of the renovation of feather boas, fans, plumes, and all kinds of feather trimmings. The boas are re-dressed or dyed, and are equal to new when they are returned to their delighted owners; feather fans are mounted, re-dressed or dyed to suit any special toilette; mantle and dress trimmings are cleaned, dyed or altered, plumes dyed or re-dressed, and, when much worn, two feathers can be combined to form one, and then dyed any dark colour or raven black; even rusty black feathers can be re-dyed the new fashionable and permanently brilliant shade of raven black. The method adopted for dressing ostrich feathers restores them in a wonderful manner, and soiled light feathers can be dyed in any of the fashionable colours to match materials or millinery trimmings.

The prices are by no means high, and Madame Délias also cleans gloves by a new Parisian method, at 2s. 6d. per dozen in two to four button lengths, and at 3s. 6d. per dozen for longer gloves. She also supplies very nice gloves in glacé and suède kid, which are well cut and sewn, in every shade in vogue.

Without being an admirer of heavy bushy eyebrows, one does not like to see them sparse or ill-defined, and it is very certain that when we meet one person who has an excess we see a dozen who suffer from a scarcity of these adornments. As to eyelashes no two opinions can exist; *they* certainly cannot be too luxuriant, and yet how rare it is to see these charming features fully developed amongst our light-haired race. Such being the circumstances as they exist, I shall be earning the thanks of many of my readers in drawing their attention to a preparation which will enable them to combat any deficiency in the above respects. This is the Eyebrow and Eyelash Tonic, prepared by Mr. Mason, of Norwich; a delicate preparation, subtly combined, and possessing just those gently stimulating powers which are needed to strengthen and promote the growth of the tender



Stylish Visiting Toilettes.

Fig. 1. Skirt of plaid woollen bordered with a band of velvet headed in front by appliqué velvet embroidery worked on the material. Velvet jacket with deep basque; silk embroidery on the open fronts, revers, collar and sleeves. Blouse front of surah matching the ground colour of the plaid. Velvet toque trimmed with jet and feathers. Quantity of material required, woollen, 4 yards, velvet 7 yards.

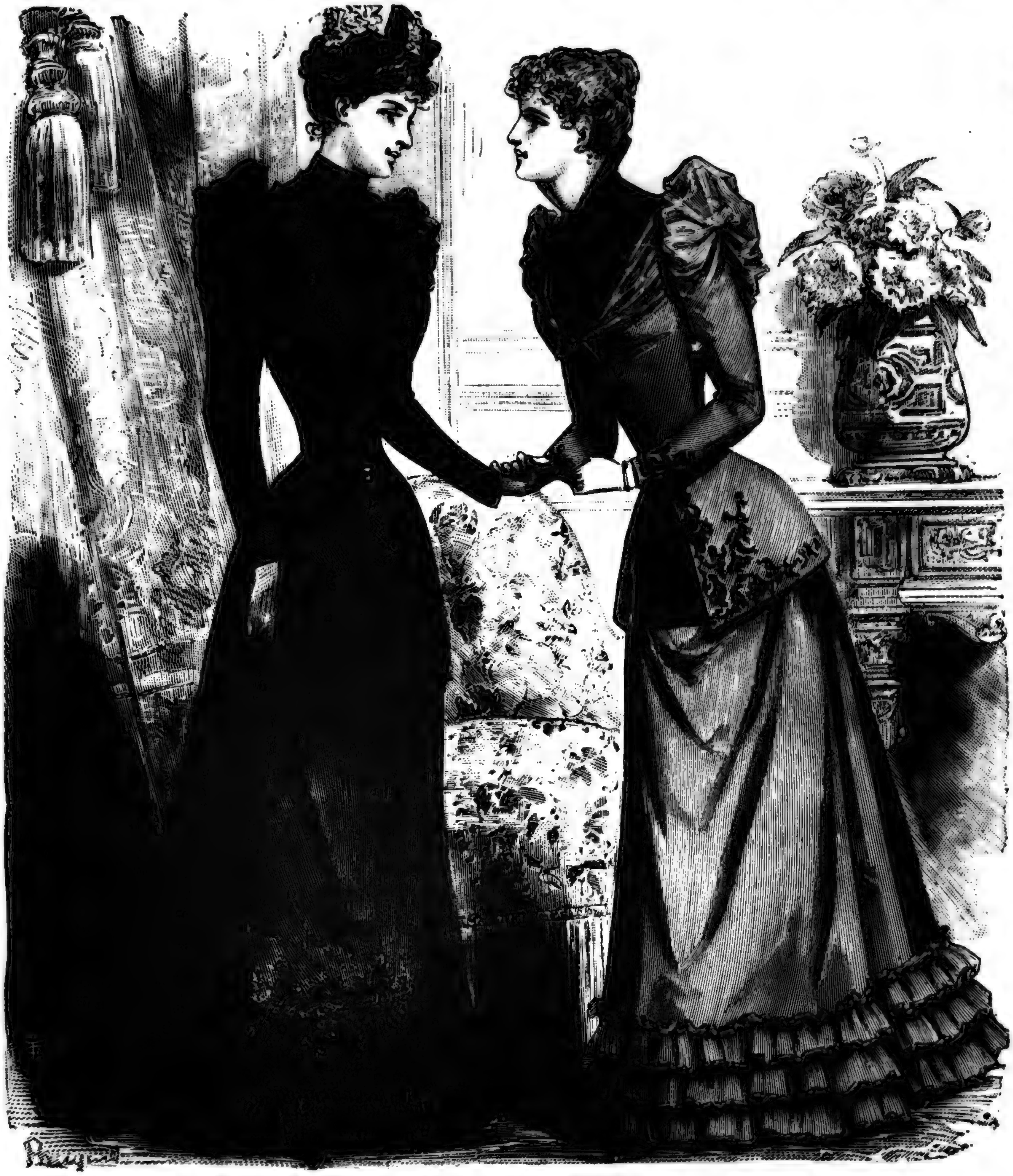
Fig. 2. Princess dress of bengaline, the corsage cut in a low round, and the fronts draped in paniers over an under bodice and skirt of broché in a lighter colour. Towards the back the paniers end in coquillé draperies on each side of the demi-train. Feather trimming round the low bodice and down the front. Open collar of broché. Sleeves of bengaline open over under sleeves of broché. Velvet capote. Quantity of material required: bengaline, 14 yards, broché 3½ yards.

For Prices of Paper Models and Flat Patterns, see end of DESCRIPTIONS.

appendages. It should be applied every night by means of a soft brush, and its continued use is invariably followed by excellent results. Whilst upon this subject I may mention the eyebrow and eyelash dye, produced by the same clever chemist. It is not often desirable to advocate any interference with the charms with which Nature has endowed us, but it is perfectly admissible here. To darken the eyelashes and to a less extent the eyebrows does undoubtedly throw them into greater relief, and enhances their beauty very materially. Full particulars will be found in Mr. Mason's advertisement in this journal.

Glycerine and cucumber are acknowledged remedies for roughness of the skin, and the lotion prepared under this name by Mr. R. Atkinson, of 130, Camden Road, is particularly soothing and fragrant. A few drops poured into the palm of the hand and rubbed into the skin after washing will remove all roughness, and leave the hands soft and smooth and delightfully perfumed. Atkinson's glycerine and cucumber may be used also for the face, neck, arms, and other parts which have become roughened or irritable from exposure to the sun or wind, or from other causes.

Rain-proof serge is so thoroughly useful a material that I need only tell my readers under what name they can procure a really good and reliable fabric of the kind to earn their gratitude. In "Impervanas," a new rain-proof dress serge, they will find this material at its best; the "Impervanas" serges are excellent in quality and in colour, and are guaranteed fast dye and rain-proof. The serges are made in several qualities, varying in texture and in width, but the colour throughout is the same—a genuine navy blue, neither too bright nor having the purple tinge that spoils so many serges. They are admirably woven, and neither spot nor shrink, and are unaffected alike by salt and by fresh water. Serge is not at all likely to go out of fashion. After neglecting it to some extent for the last few years, we are all of us now fully alive to the admirable qualities of this truly British fabric, and these new Impervanas serges, by their rain-proof character, which does not in the least affect the appearance or texture of the material, will help to prolong this very desirable mode. The serges can be had of all good drapers.



Visiting Toilette and Indoor Dress.

Fig. 1. Visiting dress of rich black faille, the front of skirt trimmed with black silk fringe with a deep net-work heading, and above this a band of passementerie to match. Bodice with deep basques edged with fringe and passementerie; the fronts draped at the shoulder and waist, and open over a faille plastron covered with rows of fringe; coquillés of lace on each side of the plastron; clasp at the waist. Long sleeves puffed at the shoulder. Black lace capote trimmed with roses. Quantity of material required, 16 yards.

Fig. 2. Reception dress of felt coloured bengaline, the skirt trimmed with three gathered flounces. Bodice with deep basques, draped round the shoulders and fastened from the chest to the waist over an under bodice of velvet to match. Long sleeves puffed at the shoulder. Silk embroidery on the corsage and sleeves. High collar of velvet. Quantity of material required, 18 yards.

For Prices of Paper Models and Flat Patterns, see end of DESCRIPTIONS.

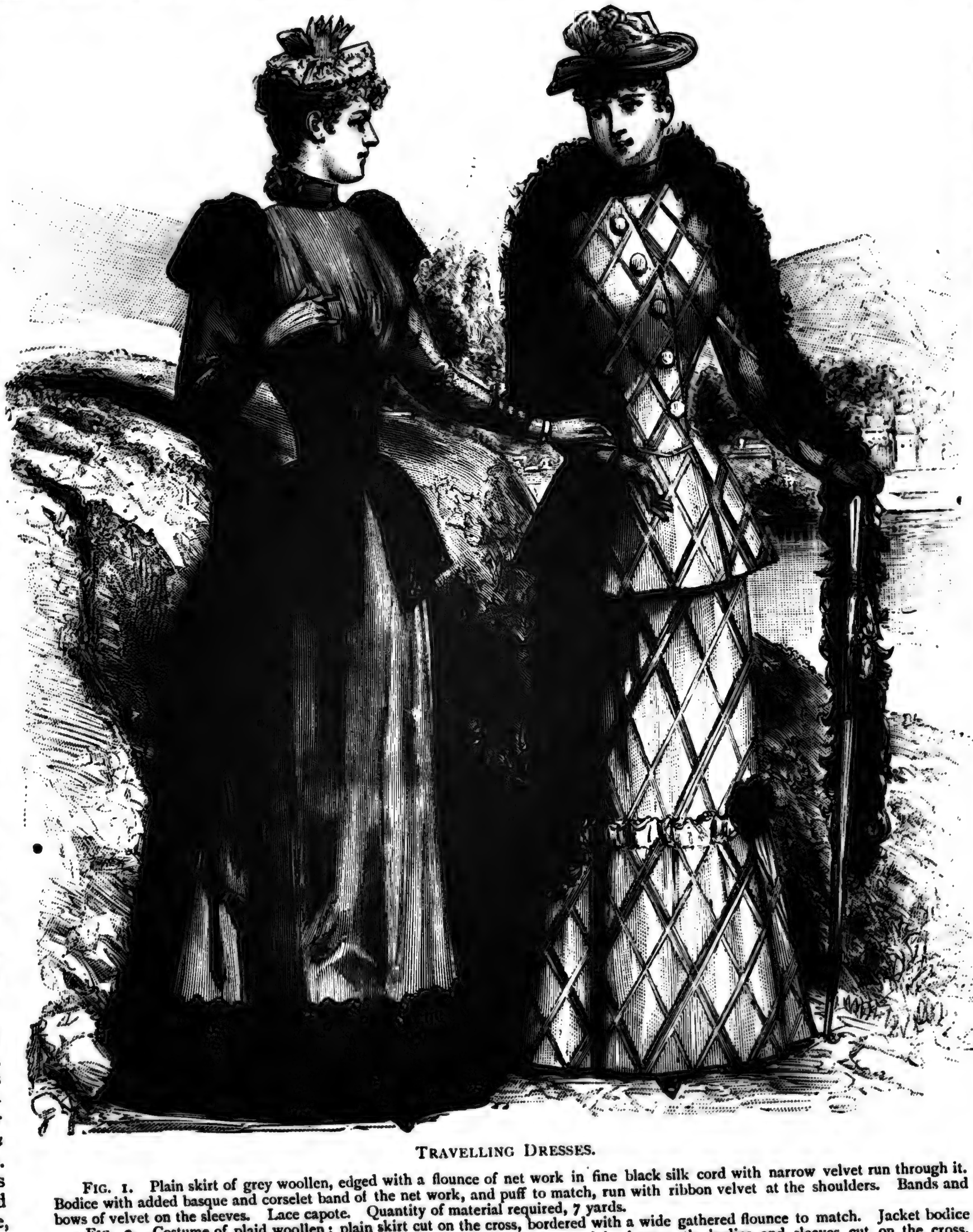
It is so impossible to lay much claim to beauty unless the figure is well-developed, that women who have decided pretensions to good looks, but to whom nature has denied a well-rounded figure, are quite justified in seeking to remedy this defect, not by artificial means, which are rarely satisfactory, and useless for evening dress, but by helping nature to do the work herself, and supplying the system with the properties that are wanted to ensure a good development. The Pretiosa Caramels are intended for this purpose, and are guaranteed by the makers, and by the borough analyst of Nottingham, to be absolutely free from all injurious ingredients.

The effect of the caramels is not, of course, instantaneous; nature does not act in this magical way, she takes her time, but once started in the right direction, she generally perseveres in it, which is what ladies who wish to try the caramels are invited to do. The caramels are sold in boxes of 48 tablets at 10s., sufficient for twelve days, or in large boxes at 20s., which last for 30 days, at the rate of four caramels per day, although the dose may safely be increased to six caramels per day; one or two are taken after meals, and two always at night. No alteration in the diet or general habits is necessary, but milk or some other beverage after taking them, and a little gentle friction are recommended. The caramels promote good health and general development, but their special action is on the bust. Ladies may write in strict confidence to the Manageress, Pretiosa Caramel Company, Nottingham; and three months' treatment, costing £2 10s., or less in some cases, depending on the age and temperament, should be quite sufficient to secure a well-rounded figure.

"Our Baby" is the title of a short and handy little pamphlet on the general treatment of young infants, with special mention of the occasions on which Dr. Ridge's food may be given to them, and the manner in which it should be prepared. There is still so much ignorance displayed, especially by very young mothers and those of all ages in the poorer classes, as to the treatment and feeding of infants, that a concise little guide of this kind is always useful. It is not in the least uncommon to find in the country, as the writer of the pamphlet states, mothers who give their babies vegetables, meat, fruit, and beer, and are surprised that the poor little things cannot digest them. Short lectures on hygiene and a perusal of "Our Baby" are needed to correct such errors.

The recent legislation with regard to the killing of seals has had the natural effect of raising the price of the fur. The seals have every reason to rejoice at the protection which will save them henceforth from unrestricted slaughter, the wearers of sealskin will rejoice less, not at all, in fact, and many of them will give up the idea of wearing the costly luxury at all, or, at any rate, they will use it only as the trimming of winter cloaks and jackets, and not as the foundation material of the same.

This result is so certain to follow on the increased price of sealskin that Mr. Peter Robinson, of Oxford Street, has prepared for it by supplying for his customers' needs an unusually large number of very handsome cloth jackets, most beautifully braided and embroidered by hand, and in many cases having stand-up collars, revers, and bindings cf fur, or even sleeves of fur with jackets of cloth, or of *velours du nord* or plush. Sealskin is sometimes used for this purpose, but mink, astrakan, and natural lynx are more often employed, and are very handsome. The jackets with fur sleeves are usually of plain cloth, and have the deep basque now *de rigueur* with all jackets. A very rich but plain model is in plain fawn cloth, with sleeves of brown mink fur, and collar, revers, and facings down the fronts of similar fur. The jacket can be worn closed to the throat and the collar standing up, or with the collar turned down and slightly open at the neck, or, again, entirely open with the turned-back fronts showing the fur lining. Plush jackets are made with sleeves and revers of beaver or of mink. A brown cloth jacket is richly ornamented with appliqués of darker brown cloth and embroidery in gold and silk cord, and has the high collar, sleeves, and border of beaver.



Travelling Dresses.

Fig. 1. Plain skirt of grey woollen, edged with a flounce of net work in fine black silk cord with narrow velvet run through it. Bodice with added basque and corselet band of the net work, and puff to match, run with ribbon velvet at the shoulders. Bands and bows of velvet on the sleeves. Lace capote. Quantity of material required, 7 yards.

Fig. 2. Costume of plaid woollen; plain skirt cut on the cross, bordered with a wide gathered flounce to match. Jacket bodice fastened diagonally with deep added basque; large buttons on the right front; plain sleeves; the bodice and sleeves cut on the cross. Rosette on the left side of skirt and fastening the collar. Feather boa. Grey felt hat trimmed with grey velvet. Quantity of material required, 8 yards.

For Prices of Paper Models and Flat Patterns, see end of Descriptions.

Black cloth jackets, tight-fitting and with long basques as a rule, but in some cases with straight fronts, and in others with added basques, will be the pardessus *par excellence* for the winter, and will be worn by ladies of all ages, although there are other mantles which many middle-aged and elderly ladies will probably prefer, and which are equally fashionable.

Very neat, well cut, and lady-like jackets in black serge cloth may be had at 27s. 6d.—a ridiculously low price—and good but plain three-quarter length jackets at 31s. 6d. In braided jackets the variety is endless, and the prices vary with the richness and beauty of the braiding and the quality of the materials. Much of the work bestowed on these garments is exceptionally fine and beautiful, and is carried out either in plain black braid and cord or in fine braids interwoven with gold. Wider black and gold braids are much used for binding jackets and for bold patterns on the fronts and back, on the collars, cuffs, pocket flaps, and the upper part of the sleeves. Braiding on the seams distinguishes many of the new models, and borders of astrakan combine well with the braiding. The black and gold braids are very effective, and not too showy to please quiet and refined tastes. The gold is in a pale shade, and is either interwoven in the braid, or else it forms the centre part of a wide flat braid, or the outside edges of a black tubular braid; this last variety is very effective, in the fine braids the gold thread takes subdued peacock colours that are very soft and pretty. Altogether the jackets are charming, either in smooth or in rough cloth, and fully deserve the honours of the season.

In mantles there is not much that is positively new, but many models that are handsome and becoming, especially those in black *velours du nord*, with square cape sleeves and long mantilla ends in front. These stylish mantles are trimmed with exceedingly fine silk passementerie or with jet (a great deal of jet will be worn), and finished off with feather trimming. A beautiful mantle has long jacket fronts of *velours du nord*, and cape sleeves of brocaded velvet, the pattern in cut and uncut black velvet on a grey ground; the trimming consists of feather bordering and jet fringe.

In mantillas and in capes there are many beautiful models in *velours du nord*, and in plush, trimmed in various ways, the deep jet fringes being very fashionable, and an effective contrast to the rich pile of the fabric.

For those who desire less costly mantles there are three-quarter length capes in plain and fancy cloth, with braided and other ornaments, at every conceivable price; the long capes trimmed with passementerie and silk marabout, and costing three guineas only, are remarkably lady-like, and similar mantles can be had at the same price, with astrakan or other fur bordering the collar.

These useful and really becoming capes are also made in coloured cloth for evening wear, and are charming in red, with grey astrakan edging the collar or hood. As a rule, however, the long cape or circular cloak is preferred for evening wear; one of these long and lovely mantles with pleated cape sleeves is of *livrée* cloth, with a yoke of very fine gold, silver, blue, and pink passementerie, ending in bretelles at the back and decorated with festoons of chains to match. The lining is pink; the feather trimming round the neck and down the front carries out the colouring of the mantle, its lining, and its trimming. Another is of light grey cloth, with plastrons of velvet in a darker shade, fringed with chenille and gold, and bordered with Thibet goat.

Some of the three-quarter length mantles are trimmed round the edge with passementerie and a fringe of Thibet goat, which is much used this season in white, and also dyed in black and colours to match the cloth.

Mr. Peter Robinson has a capital selection of long evening wraps of a less elaborate description than those I have described, and also of the fashionable ulsters with separate capes, which are often prettily trimmed, and can be worn alone without the ulster. They are most useful and practical vêtements.

In the costume department I was shown some admirable models of cloth and tweed costumes, made by tailors with all the exactness and perfection of work that one expects to find in the best tailor-made dresses, but with an amount of variety in the styles that is not often seen in this class of costume. The Peter Robinson tailor-made dresses are quite unique, by no means expensive, and very stylish and ladylike. I was particularly struck with the excellent cut and hang of the skirts; there are several different styles of skirts, plain fourreau, gored, "umbrella," and bell skirts, but all are marked by the same admirable cut. A charming model is a dress of dark blue corduroy cloth, with two waved lines of black and gold braid on the hem, and similar braid trimming the long jacket, the waistcoat, collar, cuffs, revers, and pocket flaps. Another very elegant model is a dress of dark green cloth, fastened diagonally over a plastron of gold-embroidered guipure, and ornamented with large revers and cuffs of drab velvet outlined with fine jet and gold passementerie. The front and back are in princess shape, the sides have very deep basques standing out from the figure towards the back.

The embroidered robes are lovely, whether we look upon them as specimens of fine needlework or as dresses for rather ceremonious occasions. They are in all colours, and cloth and velvet are cleverly combined with rich embroidery to form beautiful designs for the ornamentation of the skirt and corsage.

It is time to begin to think about warm winter underclothing; and wherever this is required to be of the best and most hygienic character, there the Lanura flannels are in demand; these flannels are noted for their purity and evenness of texture, their extreme softness, and the delicacy of the undyed tints. For warm underclothing no material can surpass these flannels, which can be had plain or in patterns ready shrunk, so that garments may be made without the usual allowance for shrinking. The Lanura flannels are so soft that they are often worn with perfect comfort by those to whom ordinary flannel is a cause of perpetual irritation, and those who are in the habit of wearing it will be delighted to find that they can also indulge in Lanura sheets and blankets; the sheetings are in widths of 78in. and 88in., and are much recommended for those who suffer from rheumatism. The Lanura blankets are quite a novelty this season, and these have all the hygienic properties that distinguish the Lanura fabrics throughout, and are made of equally pure wool.

There is nothing like being prepared beforehand for the disagreeables that must come with cold weather, such as roughened skins, chapped hands, sore lips, etc., and there are no better means of preventing all these unpleasant results of autumnal winds than those which may be found in the Vinolia preparations. First and most healing amongst these is Vinolia proper, the creamy salve that has such marvellous healing powers when applied to the skin. Vinolia may be safely used for all skin affections, whether serious or trivial; it is soothing as well as healing, and will allay itching and irritation arising from any cause.

The Vinolia Powder is peculiarly fine and adhesive, and may be used for all toilet purposes by those who have the most sensitive skins. The Vinolia Soaps are of various kinds; the Vestal Soap in large cakes is delightfully fragrant and emollient, so fragrant that it imparts a delicate perfume to the room in which it is used and to the person using it; the Toilet, Medical, and Floral soaps are other varieties, all of them excellent toilet soaps for hard or soft water. The soaps are superfatted and free from the excess of alkalies that are so injurious to the skin and keep it rough and coarse. The Vinolia Soaps, on the contrary, make the skin soft and keep it so.

The Vinolia dentifrices are of two kinds, the English and the American, differing slightly from each other in appearance and perfume, but alike in so far that they contain neither soap, grit, nor mineral acids.

An extremely clever and simple contrivance for waving and curling the hair has been brought out by Mr. George Lichtenfeld, of 79 Regent Street. This new "Automatic Waver and Curler" is such an improvement on the old methods of tongs and irons that it is sure to put these somewhat clumsy implements in the background, for the Waver is easier to use, more efficient in producing good results, and far less injurious to the hair. It consists of a spiral wire twisted round a straight central wire, seven and a half inches long, starting from a little wooden handle at one end, and both wires ending in a knob at the other end. The wires are plated, the whole contrivance is about eleven inches long, and the price is 2s. 6d., or post free, 2s. 8d. To use it, the Waver is first heated, and the hair is then wound over the spiral wire, beginning at the roots, allowed to remain for a few seconds and then unwound, leaving the hair in pretty natural waves, which will keep in place for at least a week under ordinary climatic circumstances. The hair can be waved in large or small ripples by winding it in different ways round the Waver for short hair and fringes only the end near the knob is used; no pressure is needed with hot tongs, and the appearance of the hair waved or curled in this way is so perfectly natural that it is hard to believe that artificial means have been employed.

For high-class woollen fabrics of the best quality, and in the newest patterns and colourings, my readers cannot do better than apply to Mr. Egerton Burnett, of Wellington, Somerset, for patterns of his autumn and winter novelties in plain and figured materials. Inexpensive dresses for ordinary wear, both for ladies and children, may be made of the "Wellesley" Royal serge, an extra strong and durable double-width serge, made in all the fashionable colours, and costing 2s. 6d. only per yard. The "Wellesley" serges are woven from pure wool, and may be recommended for strength and usefulness.

Of plain cloths, still very fashionable materials, Mr. Egerton Burnett has a capital assortment in all the colours of the season and at various prices; they are all double width. The Grantham is 1s. 4½d. per yard; the Acton, with broad rib, 1s. 10½d.; the Mentone, a serge, 2s. 6½d.; and the Parma, a very fine and beautiful dress cloth, costs 2s. 11½d. per yard.

Mixture cloths always have many devoted admirers, and with good reason, for they make most useful dresses, and the novelties in these are very pleasing; the Tay, a single width heather mixture, costs 1s. 0½d. per yard; the Hebrides, double width, is only 1s. 4½d., and the Cumberland, with well-marked diagonal rib, costs 2s. 11d. per yard. Two capital examples of chevron stripes are the Addison at 1s. 10½d. and the Holmwood at 3s. 4½d. per yard; in the first the stripes are short and narrow, but are very pretty in blue on a fawn or brown ground; the Holmwood is handsomer with bolder stripes on a mixture ground.

Striped cloths are still more varied, and have either narrow stripes, in which the colours are softly blended, as in the Leinster, at 2s. 11½d., and the Aspatria, at 2s. 6d., or more decided contrasts in colour, with well-defined stripes in ribbed, flecked, or curled effects. The Bruce Tweed at 2s. 11½d. has curled stripes in black combined with coloured stripes; the Kenilworth, at 4s. 3d., has somewhat similar effects on a fine twill ground; the Finsbury, 3s. 3d., is a plain coloured cloth with narrow black stripe at wide intervals; the Douglas and the Harlech are striped tweeds of excellent quality.

Checks are also well represented, and are handsome and stylish fabrics; the Lewisham at 2s. 4½d. per yard is one of these, with a small check pattern in coloured lines on a dark mixture ground; the Quantock is a capital check tweed for travelling dresses; the Himalaya is very stylish, and costs 3s. 6½d. per yard; the check is rather large the colours most tastefully blended, and the material extremely soft on the general treatment of young infants, with special mention of the occasions on which Dr. Ridge's food may be given to them, and the manner in which it should be prepared. There is still so much ignorance displayed, especially by very young mothers and those of all ages in the poorer classes, as to the treatment and feeding of infants, that a concise little guide of this kind is always useful. It is not in the least uncommon to find in the country, as the writer of the pamphlet states, mothers who give their babies vegetables, meat, fruit, and beer, and are surprised that the poor little things cannot digest them. Short lectures on hygiene and a perusal of "Our Baby" are needed to correct such errors.

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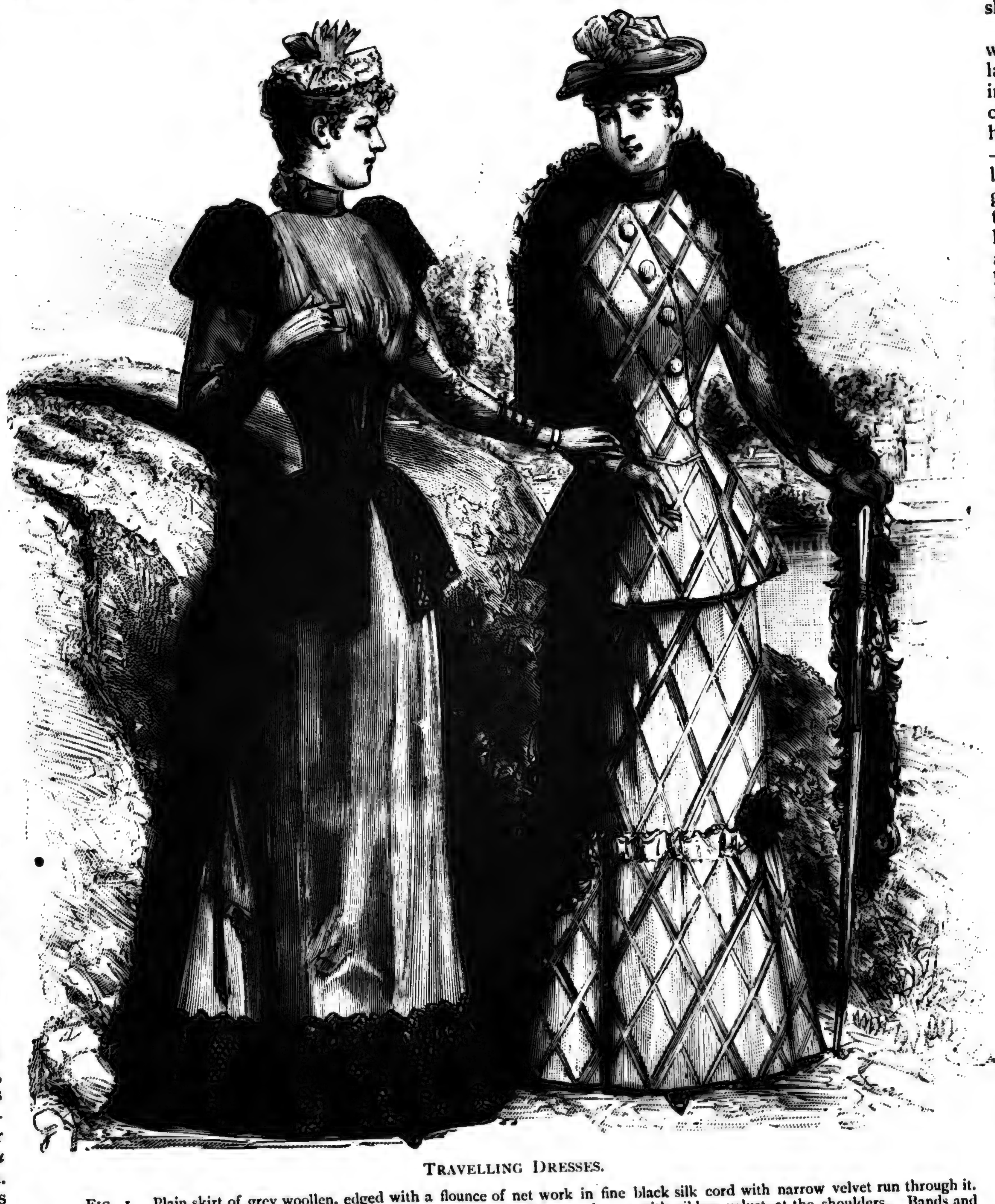

Travelling Dresses.

Fig. 1. Plain skirt of grey woollen, edged with a flounce of net work in fine black silk cord with narrow velvet run through it. Bodice with added basque and corselet band of the net work, and puff to match, run with ribbon velvet at the shoulders. Bands and bows of velvet on the sleeves. Lace capote. Quantity of material required, 7 yards.

Fig. 2. Costume of plaid woollen; plain skirt cut on the cross, bordered with a wide gathered flounce to match. Jacket bodice fastened diagonally with deep added basque; large buttons on the right front; plain sleeves; the bodice and sleeves cut on the cross. Rosette on the left side of skirt and fastening the collar. Feather boa. Grey felt hat trimmed with grey velvet. Quantity of material required, 8 yards.

For Prices of Paper Models and Flat Patterns, see end of Descriptions.

Black cloth jackets, tight-fitting and with long basques as a rule, but in some cases with straight fronts, and in others with added basques, will be the pardessus *par excellence* for the winter, and will be worn by ladies of all ages, although there are other mantles which many middle-aged and elderly ladies will probably prefer, and which are equally fashionable.

Very neat, well cut, and lady-like jackets in black serge cloth may be had at 27s. 6d.—a ridiculously low price—and good but plain three-quarter length jackets at 31s. 6d. In braided jackets the variety is endless, and the prices vary with the richness and beauty of the braiding and the quality of the materials. Much of the work bestowed on these garments is exceptionally fine and beautiful, and is carried out either in plain black braid and cord or in fine braids interwoven with gold. Wider black and gold braids are much used for binding jackets and for bold patterns on the fronts and back, on the collars, cuffs, pocket flaps, and the upper part of the sleeves. Braiding on the seams distinguishes many of the new models, and borders of astrakan combine well with the braiding. The black and gold braids are very effective, and not too showy to please quiet and refined tastes. The gold is in a pale shade, and is either interwoven in the braid, or else it forms the centre part of a wide flat braid, or the outside edges of a black tubular braid; this last variety is very effective, in the fine braids the gold thread takes subdued peacock colours that are very soft and pretty. Altogether the jackets are charming, either in smooth or in rough cloth, and fully deserve the honours of the season.

In mantles there is not much that is positively new, but many models that are handsome and becoming, especially those in black *velours du nord*, with square cape sleeves and long mantilla ends in front. These stylish mantles are trimmed with exceedingly fine silk passementerie or with jet (a great deal of jet will be worn), and finished off with feather trimming. A beautiful mantle has long jacket fronts of *velours du nord*, and cape sleeves of brocaded velvet, the pattern in cut and uncut black velvet on a grey ground; the trimming consists of feather bordering and jet fringe.

In mantillas and in capes there are many beautiful models in *velours du nord*, and in plush, trimmed in various ways, the deep jet fringes being very fashionable, and an effective contrast to the rich pile of the fabric.

For those who desire less costly mantles there are three-quarter length capes in plain and fancy cloth, with braided and other ornaments, at every conceivable price; the long capes trimmed with passementerie and silk marabout, and costing three guineas only, are remarkably lady-like, and similar mantles can be had at the same price, with astrakan or other fur bordering the collar.

These useful and really becoming capes are also made in coloured cloth for evening wear, and are charming in red, with grey astrakan edging the collar or hood. As a rule, however, the long cape or circular cloak is preferred for evening wear; one of these long and lovely mantles with pleated cape sleeves is of *livrée* cloth, with a yoke of very fine gold, silver, blue, and pink passementerie, ending in bretelles at the back and decorated with festoons of chains to match. The lining is pink; the feather trimming round the neck and down the front carries out the colouring of the mantle, its lining, and its trimming. Another is of light grey cloth, with plastrons of velvet in a darker shade, fringed with chenille and gold, and bordered with Thibet goat.

Some of the three-quarter length mantles are trimmed round the edge with passementerie and a fringe of Thibet goat, which is much used this season in white, and also dyed in black and colours to match the cloth.

Mr. Peter Robinson has a capital selection of long evening wraps of a less elaborate description than those I have described, and also of the fashionable ulsters with separate capes, which are often prettily trimmed, and can be worn alone without the ulster. They are most useful and practical vêtements.

In the costume department I was shown some admirable models of cloth and tweed costumes, made by tailors with all the exactness and perfection of work that one expects to find in the best tailor-made dresses, but with an amount of variety in the styles that is not often seen in this class of costume. The Peter Robinson tailor-made dresses are quite unique, by no means expensive, and very stylish and ladylike. I was particularly struck with the excellent cut and hang of the skirts; there are several different styles of skirts, plain fourreau, gored, "umbrella," and bell skirts, but all are marked by the same admirable cut. A charming model is a dress of dark blue corduroy cloth, with two waved lines of black and gold braid on the hem, and similar braid trimming the long jacket, the waistcoat, collar, cuffs, revers, and pocket flaps. Another very elegant model is a dress of dark green cloth, fastened diagonally over a plastron of gold-embroidered guipure, and ornamented with large revers and cuffs of drab velvet outlined with fine jet and gold passementerie. The front and back are in princess shape, the sides have very deep basques standing out from the figure towards the back.

The embroidered robes are lovely, whether we look upon them as specimens of fine needlework or as dresses for rather ceremonious occasions. They are in all colours, and cloth and velvet are cleverly combined with rich embroidery to form beautiful designs for the ornamentation of the skirt and corsage.

It is time to begin to think about warm winter underclothing; and wherever this is required to be of the best and most hygienic character, there the Lanura flannels are in demand; these flannels are noted for their purity and evenness of texture, their extreme softness, and the delicacy of the undyed tints. For warm underclothing no material can surpass these flannels, which can be had plain or in patterns ready shrunk, so that garments may be made without the usual allowance for shrinking. The Lanura flannels are so soft that they are often worn with perfect comfort by those to whom ordinary flannel is a cause of perpetual irritation, and those who are in the habit of wearing it will be delighted to find that they can also indulge in Lanura sheets and blankets; the sheetings are in widths of 78in. and 88in., and are much recommended for those who suffer from rheumatism. The Lanura blankets are quite a novelty this season, and these have all the hygienic properties that distinguish the Lanura fabrics throughout, and are made of equally pure wool.

There is nothing like being prepared beforehand for the disagreeables that must come with cold weather, such as roughened skins, chapped hands, sore lips, etc., and there are no better means of preventing all these unpleasant results of autumnal winds than those which may be found in the Vinolia preparations. First and most healing amongst these is Vinolia proper, the creamy salve that has such marvellous healing powers when applied to the skin. Vinolia may be safely used for all skin affections, whether serious or trivial; it is soothing as well as healing, and will allay itching and irritation arising from any cause.

The Vinolia Powder is peculiarly fine and adhesive, and may be used for all toilet purposes by those who have the most sensitive skins. The Vinolia Soaps are of various kinds; the Vestal Soap in large cakes is delightfully fragrant and emollient, so fragrant that it imparts a delicate perfume to the room in which it is used and to the person using it; the Toilet, Medical, and Floral soaps are other varieties, all of them excellent toilet soaps for hard or soft water. The soaps are superfatted and free from the excess of alkalies that are so injurious to the skin and keep it rough and coarse. The Vinolia Soaps, on the contrary, make the skin soft and keep it so.

The Vinolia dentifrices are of two kinds, the English and the American, differing slightly from each other in appearance and perfume, but alike in so far that they contain neither soap, grit, nor mineral acids.

An extremely clever and simple contrivance for waving and curling the hair has been brought out by Mr. George Lichtenfeld, of 79 Regent Street. This new "Automatic Waver and Curler" is such an improvement on the old methods of tongs and irons that it is sure to put these somewhat clumsy implements in the background, for the Waver is easier to use, more efficient in producing good results, and far less injurious to the hair. It consists of a spiral wire twisted round a straight central wire, seven and a half inches long, starting from a little wooden handle at one end, and both wires ending in a knob at the other end. The wires are plated, the whole contrivance is about eleven inches long, and the price is 2s. 6d., or post free, 2s. 8d. To use it, the Waver is first heated, and the hair is then wound over the spiral wire, beginning at the roots, allowed to remain for a few seconds and then unwound, leaving the hair in pretty natural waves, which will keep in place for at least a week under ordinary climatic circumstances. The hair can be waved in large or small ripples by winding it in different ways round the Waver for short hair and fringes only the end near the knob is used; no pressure is needed with hot tongs, and the appearance of the hair waved or curled in this way is so perfectly natural that it is hard to believe that artificial means have been employed.

For high-class woollen fabrics of the best quality, and in the newest patterns and colourings, my readers cannot do better than apply to Mr. Egerton Burnett, of Wellington, Somerset, for patterns of his autumn and winter novelties in plain and figured materials. Inexpensive dresses for ordinary wear, both for ladies and children, may be made of the "Wellesley" Royal serge, an extra strong and durable double-width serge, made in all the fashionable colours, and costing 2s. 6d. only per yard. The "Wellesley" serges are woven from pure wool, and may be recommended for strength and usefulness.

Of plain cloths, still very fashionable materials, Mr. Egerton Burnett has a capital assortment in all the colours of the season and at various prices; they are all double width. The Grantham is 1s. 4½d. per yard; the Acton, with broad rib, 1s. 10½d.; the Mentone, a serge, 2s. 6½d.; and the Parma, a very fine and beautiful dress cloth, costs 2s. 11½d. per yard.

Mixture cloths always have many devoted admirers, and with good reason, for they make most useful dresses, and the novelties in these are very pleasing; the Tay, a single width heather mixture, costs 1s. 0½d. per yard; the Hebrides, double width, is only 1s. 4½d., and the Cumberland, with well-marked diagonal rib, costs 2s. 11d. per yard. Two capital examples of chevron stripes are the Addison at 1s. 10½d. and the Holmwood at 3s. 4½d. per yard; in the first the stripes are short and narrow, but are very pretty in blue on a fawn or brown ground; the Holmwood is handsomer with bolder stripes on a mixture ground.

Striped cloths are still more varied, and have either narrow stripes, in which the colours are softly blended, as in the Leinster, at 2s. 11½d., and the Aspatria, at 2s. 6d., or more decided contrasts in colour, with well-defined stripes in ribbed, flecked, or curled effects. The Bruce Tweed at 2s. 11½d. has curled stripes in black combined with coloured stripes; the Kenilworth, at 4s. 3d., has somewhat similar effects on a fine twill ground; the Finsbury, 3s. 3d., is a plain coloured cloth with narrow black stripe at wide intervals; the Douglas and the Harlech are striped tweeds of excellent quality.

Checks are also well represented, and are handsome and stylish fabrics; the Lewisham at 2s. 4½d. per yard is one of these, with a small check pattern in coloured lines on a dark mixture ground; the Quantock is a capital check tweed for travelling dresses; the Himalaya is very stylish, and costs 3s. 6½d. per yard; the check is rather large the colours most tastefully blended, and the material extremely soft and supple with the fashionable hairy surface. The Irvine at 3s. 9d. is quaintly flecked with colour; the Blandford is a superior dress tweed at 4s. 9d., splashed and flecked with colour on the crossing stripes and ground.

Some of the tweeds have the snowflake effects still more strongly marked in the wide stripes that make these materials especially stylish and ladylike. The Bologna at 3s. 8d. is one of these with coloured, curled, and flecked stripes; the Leconfield at 4s. 9d., with broad and narrow hairy stripes in blended colours, is charming; the Braemar at 5s. 6d., and the Balmoral tweed at 6s. 11d., have stripes at wide materials, and bold effects in splashes of colour that will greatly please wearers of this kind of fabric; they are eminently stylish, as is the Dunoon, a check tweed at 5s. 3d. in more sober colourings.

Those who prefer fine woollens will like the Pyrenees at 3s. 11d. per yard, a very pretty and soft woollen with coloured stripes alternating with curled black stripes. Amongst fashionable novelties I also note the Etruria, a striped tweed at 4s. 9d., and the Rosscarbery and Voirlich, both of which have flecked effects. The Boscombe is very novel and curious; it is striped in irregular broken lines, forming a kind of watering, and is also flecked. The price is 4s. 6d. per yard; the Cambria with broken flecked lines is a trifle dearer, but the Cotswold and the Branksome, with waved and broken lines and a small broché pattern, are cheaper, and very new and effective winter dress materials.

Mr. Egerton Burnett also has a number of other useful materials, including some capital half-mourning pure wool fabrics, in plain grey and in stripes, some broad ribbed serges in all colours, at 3s. 6½d., and extra broad ribbed serges in navy blue and black, at 3s. 3d., 3s. 9d., and 3s. 11d. per yard, double width, and plain and broché corduroy cloths. This last material, under the name of the Bisley, is made in a variety of colours.

The prices have as wide a range as the patterns, and in fact, whether we wish to dress economically or luxuriously, Mr. Egerton Burnett can supply our needs.

THE SILKWORM.

The Ladies' Gallery.

CRUEL Fashion, despite all the efforts of the Selborne Society, the entreaties of bird-lovers and the tirades of the dress-reformers, has again decreed that feathers are to be worn in every form for millinery and dress purposes. Not merely content that thousands of beautiful creatures should be annually slain to pander to a cruel craze, the senseless dame whom women so slavishly obey seems determined to prove her power over the gentleness and tenderness which should rule the female heart, and we therefore hear that not only will feathers be extensively worn this autumn and winter, but that they will be employed as they have never before been used. Is womanly pity quite dead, that the appeals on behalf of the poor birds are in vain? It really seems so, for, after all that has been said upon the subject, there cannot be a woman in the land who does not remember the outcry against this fashion as she bedecks herself with the dead carcases of the creatures slain to decorate her. Miss H. Poland, of 29 Warwick Road, Maida Vale, is the hon. sec. of a society which has no subscription and only one rule—"That members shall refrain from wearing the feathers of any bird not killed for purposes of food, the ostrich only excepted."

Are women good conversationalists? is a question which has been in some measure answered by a gentleman, who states that he has known all the best women-talkers of the last half-century. According to this experienced authority, women, as a general rule, may be said to be effective orators, not so much because what they say is worth listening to, nor yet because their manner of saying it is particularly eloquent, but simply because they pour fourth a torrent of sentences and ideas with "splendid audacity." Nobody contradicts them or challenges their accuracy, so, unfettered by any restraints, they can afford to be prodigally eloquent. This is of the nature of a left-handed compliment to the sex; but we must be grateful for small mercies, and it is something, at least, to know that we are acknowledged to be "effective" as conversationalists, even though the sin of inaccuracy lies at our door.

A distressed correspondent writes to ask what she is to do with the pretty water-colour sketches that adorn her drawing-room walls, if she decides on furnishing according to the latest regulations, which do not allow of pictures. Our advice would be, let them remain where they are and greatly dare to be independent of fashion. There can be very little doubt that the new ideas of artistic furnishing, the large patterned papers, the hangings here, the brackets there, the nests of shelves in one place and the pots with grasses or palms in another, have had the lamentable effect of clearing our walls of all the oil and water-colour pictures that had been the delight of our eyes until Fashion decreed that they were useless lumber and must make room for something else. There is one consolation for our correspondent, the taste for pictures is sure to come back again some day; it may be eclipsed for a time, but it will never be lost. Let us have our gay-flowered papers, that would kill the delicate little paintings hanging against them, while the fashion rages; we shall grow tired of them in time, and then the despised pictures will once more come forth to refresh us.

The latest novelty for the Chicago World's Fair is Nathaniel Hawthorne's House at Salem, which is to be transplanted bodily, in the American manner, if a price can be agreed on. Occasionally men of Hawthorne's trade find more imperishable property of theirs "transplanted bodily" without any reference to the price. However, plagiarism, piracy, and Philistinism cannot harm "the happier dead."

At the same exhibition will be seen the great mock mountain, which is to be constructed of steel frame work, iron plated. Upon this foundation trees and flowers are to be planted in a layer of earth. The subterranean portion of the mountain will contain exhibits; while an electric railway will enable people to "wander down (and up) the mountain side."

The question of the higher education for women seems to have very much agitated the public mind a century ago, for, despite the outcry we have made, our views are really not so very much broader now upon this great subject. Even then a writer appears to regard Latin and Greek as being essential to a girl's complete education, while French and German are included among the elementary necessaries; and the general opinion was, that so long as the girls were likewise trained in domestic duties and needlework, little difference should be made between their education and that of their brothers. In this respect our great-grandparents seem to have been wiser than we are, for while we have laid great stress upon classics and mathematics and the "ologies," we have, up to the present, been inclined to let domesticity "slide," together with the art of plying the needle. Ladies' Colleges were not approved of, however, and the large "seminary" idea seems to have suggested to the good folk of three generations back a freedom of thought and manners highly undesirable for "young maidens."

New York State has for a year past enjoyed the services of eight women factory inspectors, four of them in the city of New York, and is highly pleased with the result. The ladies took up their work seriously, one of them even learning the Jewish jargon of her district, the bulk of the population being Polish, Russian, and Hungarian Jews. This is the inspector who found fifty Italian children under sixteen years old working in a candy factory. As none of them knew any English, she had them discharged and sent to school. On one occasion her witnesses in a "sweating" case were all dismissed by their employers, and she found them fresh work to do. Another lady, Miss Lockwood, met with a man who, thinking her labours confined to women, sent away his female *employées* and hired boys. Miss Lockwood, nothing daunted, proceeded to inspect the boys, whereupon the boys were sent after the women. It would have been very interesting to learn whom this recalcitrant got in place of the boys. He could hardly impress babies! However, Miss Lockwood did not wait, but told her enemy that his factory was liable to inspection, no matter whom he employed. The man was a maker of antique furniture, warranted hundreds of years old. No doubt he would have been glad to manufacture the factory slave of some years ago, before women began to trouble the still waters of perfunctory inspection.

A new exhibition is to be opened in the winter under the name of the Victorian Exhibition, and the New Gallery will then show pictures and objects of interest associated with Her Majesty's reign, covering the whole period from Accession to Jubilee. The Queen will be the patron, and the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, Princess Christian, and the Duke of Cambridge vice-patrons.

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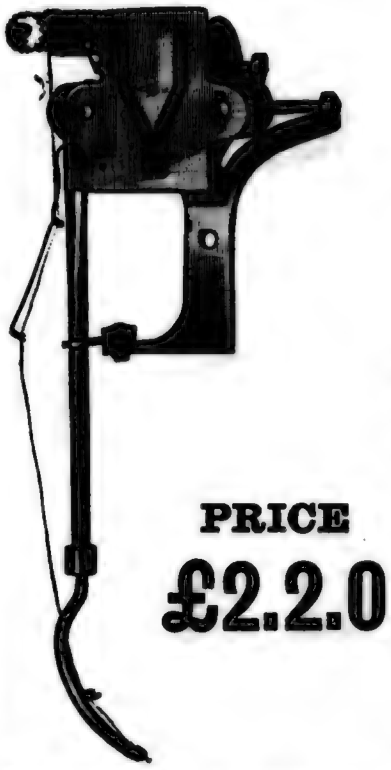

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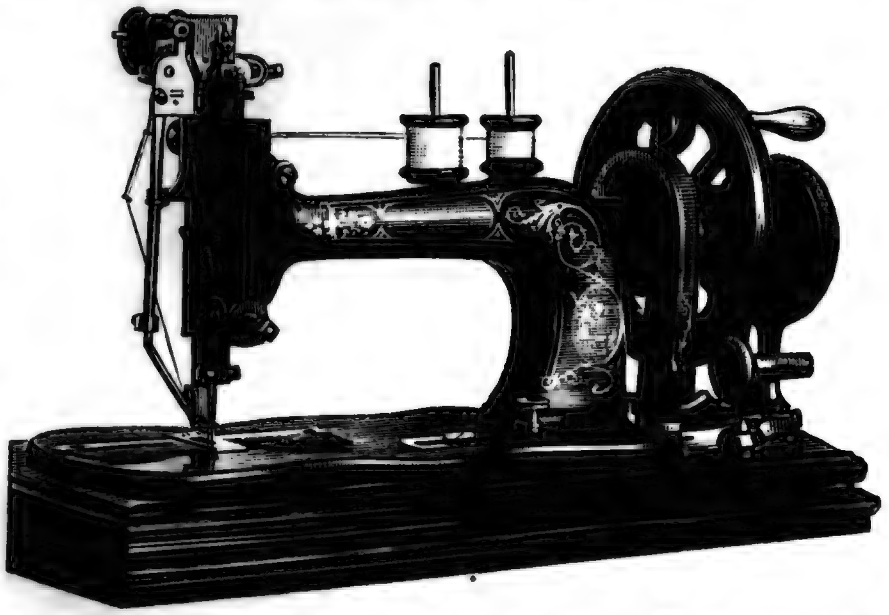

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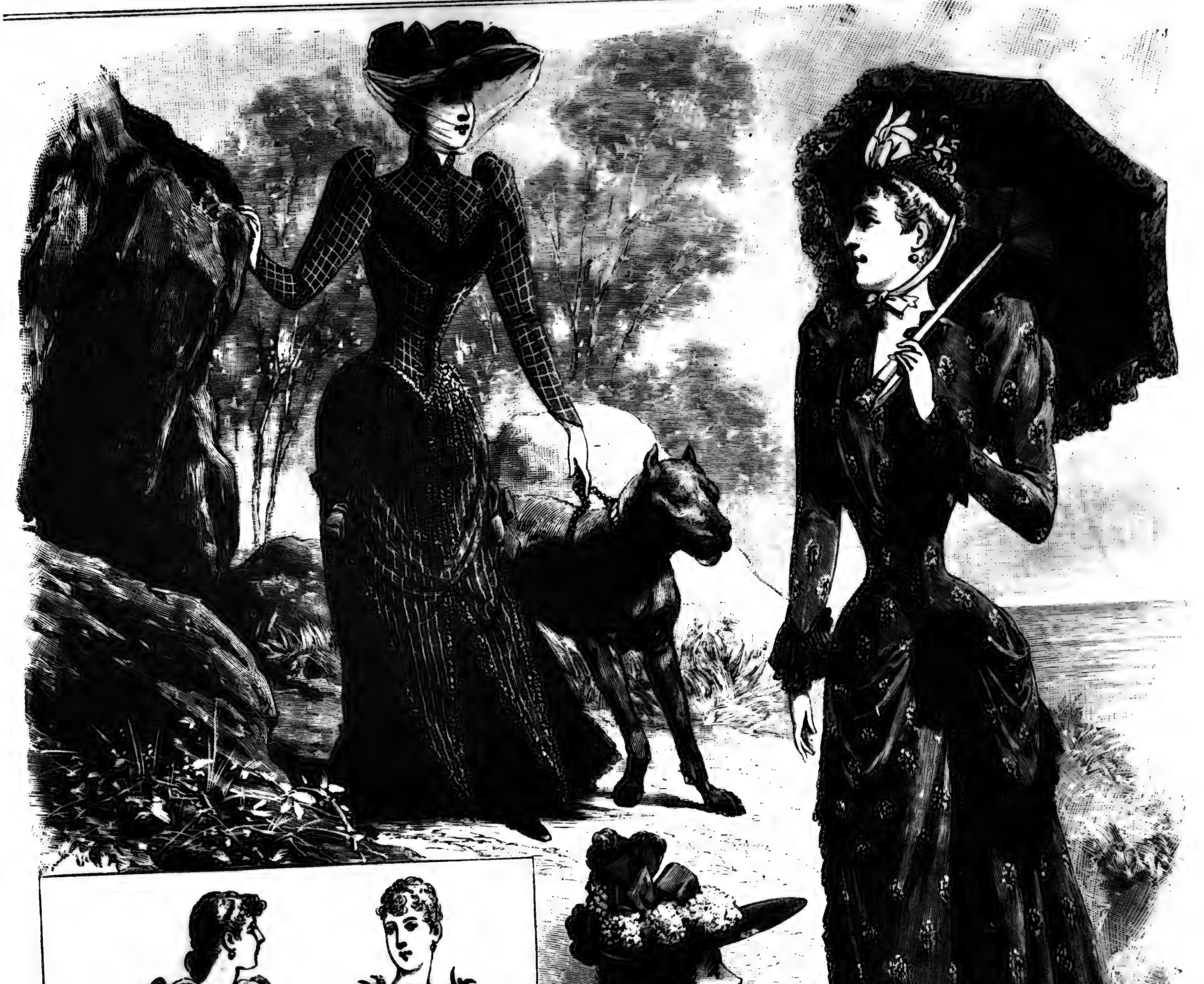

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For Prices of Paper Models and Flat Patterns, see end of Descriptions.

"FOR EVER AND EVER."

BY FLORENCE MARRYAT,

Author of "Love's Conflict," "Too Good for Him," etc., etc.

CHAPTER XXXIV

A DISCOVERY.

> Thou shalt not break yet, heart, nor shall she know
> My inward torment by my outward show.
> To let her see my weakness were too base;
> Dissembled quiet, sit upon my face!
>
> DRYDEN.

PARLIAMENT was prorogued early that year, and about the middle of July, the season in town being almost over, the Stuarts returned to Sutton Valence, bringing in their train John Wardlaw.

That he was glad to see the old place again, need scarcely be recorded; still more glad to do so in the character of a guest at Castlemaine, since he had reason to believe that in his father's house he would be likely to be subjected to a great deal of annoyance.

He had seen his sister Alice almost directly he arrived. She had grown more womanly than he could have imagined possible during the short time that had elapsed since their separation; her dresses now swept the ground, instead of displaying her feet and ankles as of yore; and her abundant hair no longer flowed over her shoulders, but was carefully collected and arranged in the fashion of the day.

Altogether, though not a pretty girl, Miss Alice Wardlaw was a sister that no man need be ashamed to own.

But she had a great deal to tell her brother about the behaviour of her mother relative to Mr. and Mrs. Leofric Temple.

The mention of their names having ceased to give John Wardlaw any pain, he had speedily introduced the subject, and begged his sister to tell him how the family got on together whilst they were quartered at Maidstone.

The upshot of which was, although he had always doubted the sincerity of his stepmother even in her likes and dislikes, he now held her in greater contempt than ever. For Alice told him that, as soon as the newly-married couple had returned to Maidstone Mrs. Wardlaw had, apparently, entirely veered round from her former opinion respecting the lady when she was Miss Bellew, and had openly coincided with everything that the latter chose to affirm or suggest. That from the moment Leofric Temple brought his wife to call on them at Sutton Valence she had received a general invitation to the house of her mother-in-law, an invitation which it appeared that Mrs. Temple availed herself of pretty often, making use of the Wardlaws whenever she thought fit, though never including them in any of her schemes of pleasure.

"I never could bear her, Jack dear," said Alice, in conclusion. "I suppose I may tell you so now, but from the time she was Leo's wife mamma appears to have been afraid to say *No!* to her in anything. She used to bear down upon us at the most unexpected moments, generally accompanied by officers from the barracks, or smart lady friends of her own; and sometimes they had been picnicing in the Castle ruins, and wanted to rest themselves before they returned home, and sometimes it was only tea they wished for. And once, Jack, she actually bombarded us at about nine o'clock at night with a lot of her friends, and the village fiddler, and insisted on dancing in your old painting room. And mamma never made the least remonstrance at the time, and only cried, and said it would be the death of her."

"How absurd!" exclaimed her brother, laughing; "what can Mrs. Temple herself have thought of Mrs. Wardlaw's utter change of opinion?"

"Oh! she is Leo's wife, you know, Jack, and so everything she does must be right; it would have been very different if she had been yours. But I don't suppose she thought much about it herself; she is utterly heartless. The night they danced in your painting-room, mamma insisted upon my being with them the while, although I pleaded to be excused; but I heard Mrs. Temple tell the man she was dancing with, that it had been your studio, and that she had been engaged to you, and ran away from the Maidstone ball with Leofric instead—all about it, in fact. Wasn't it disgusting!"

The colour burned brightly on John Wardlaw's face as he listened to the tale, and he bit his lip sharply It is not a pleasant thing for any man to hear that his dishonour has been a theme for public jesting, and Alice noticed the change in his countenance.

"Have I hurt you, Jack?" she asked, timidly; "if I had thought you cared at all about it I would not have told you. You have quite got over all that, haven't you?"

"Quite, Ally," he replied, with decision; "my cheek was burning with indignation then, and not wounded sensibility. The more I hear of that woman, the more thankful I am that I am freed from her. I saw her the other day, Alice. I went at her own request, to Hounslow to speak to her. She appears quite unchanged, except in the lightness of her conduct. She was surrounded by men, although Temple is staying in Scotland."

"Oh, Jack!" exclaimed Alice, in a horrified whisper, "she went on *dreadfully* whilst here; it was quite the talk of Maidstone; and even mamma was compelled to confess that she was glad when the 88th received orders to go. But she would never let you know as much. When you come to our house you will probably hear nothing but praises sounded of 'my son's wife.'"

"For which reason I don't intend to honour you very often, Ally," said John Wardlaw, laughing. "I have no rancorous feeling left against Mrs. Leofric Temple, but I don't think I could conscientiously join in a pæan to her praise, and I have no wish to quarrel with your mother for the short time I shall be down here. So after I have paid her a visit of duty, you must come over to Castlemaine as often as you can and see me—for you've grown such a woman since we parted, that I feel as if I had to learn to know you over again."

"Oh! no, dear Jack, don't say that," exclaimed Alice, with all her old childish fervour; "I am always the same to you, and shall be if I live to be a hundred. But I will come as often as I can, and gladly. How well Pussy is looking, Jack!"

"Yes, she is," he answered shortly.

"She always had beautiful eyes, but now they seem to me more than earnest, they are full of soul. Oh, Jack, how I wish——"

"What, Ally?" he said, in sincere ignorance of what was coming.

"How I wish you had fallen in love with her, dear, instead of the other."

John Wardlaw rose suddenly and walked to the open window.

"It would have been of no use if I had," he replied, trying to speak lightly, "considering that she is already engaged."

"But before all that, Jack, if you had liked her before."

"Well, Ally, it is certainly too late to speak of that now; so I think my little sister had better not speak of it at all. Pussy and I shall never be anything but dear friends, 'only that and nothing more'"; and as he quoted the old familiar line, something in his heart seemed, like the raven, to echo "nothing more"; and he sighed.

Alice rose to go home, and as there was evidently a storm brewing, her brother prepared to accompany her.

"How are all the Sutton Valence worthies?" he said, as they gained the village.

"Pretty well," she answered. "Poor little Benjamin Balchin is very ill—dying, I'm afraid. I wish Winny would come home and nurse him. He has no one but those odious rough men about him, poor little fellow."

"Where is Winny living now?" inquired her brother.

"I don't know," she replied, "Balchin is so uncommunicative that I don't like to question him much, and none of the village people seem to know for certain. But I wish she was back, for Benny's sake."

(For though this was the second day of Winifred Balchin's return to Sutton Valence, she had kept herself so close that the news had not yet run like wildfire through the parish. But a "good time was coming" for the scandalmongers of Sutton Valence.)

When John Wardlaw reached his father's house, he went in for a few minutes, had a chilling interview with his step-mother, and interchanged a word or two with Captain Wardlaw, who struck him as having become very much shrunk in appearance since he saw him last. A few commonplace sentiments relative to his painting, and acquaintanceship with Sir Edward Home and others, and then our hero commenced to retrace his steps to the house which was much more like home to him than his own.

When he reached the Castlemaine grounds it was still high afternoon (for Alice had taken luncheon with the Stuarts), and although the sky was very threatening, the storm had not actually commenced, and the atmosphere, in anticipation, was oppressively hot. Therefore, instead of at once re-entering the house, John Wardlaw turned towards the shrubbery, which was his favourite smoking ground, and lighting a cigar, commenced to pace its broad well-gravelled path, whilst he thought and fumigated. Every now and then a subdued peal of thunder gave notice that the storm was approaching; but it was not until there had occurred several flashes of lightning, with their loud accompaniments, and that large drops of rain had commenced falling at intervals upon his unprotected person, that he began to consider that it would be expedient to defer thought for awhile, and seek shelter instead. At the end of the shrubbery farthest from the mansion, there stood a good-sized summer-house, which had been a familiar play-room to him in the days when he and Pussy Stuart were always together. Now, as his cigar was only half consumed, and he felt that he would shortly be only half dry, he bent his head so as to ward off the attacks of the driving rain upon his face, and ran beneath its friendly shelter.

But as he gained it, and quickly lifted his eyes again, he found to his astonishment that he was not the first who had sought the sanctuary. Pussy Stuart was there before him, and Pussy Stuart was drowned not in rain, but tears.

She had, apparently, been crying to such an extent, that she had cried all her prettiness away. Her features were blurred and stained with the excess of her emotion, until it would have been an impossibility on her part to conceal from any one the cause of the disfigurement, even had she striven to do so. But she was too much taken by surprise at John Wardlaw's sudden entrance to have time to attempt anything. He, on the other hand, had been thinking so much of the girl before him, all the way from Sutton Valence, and whilst enjoying his solitary cigar since, that he had had no opportunity, as it were, of mastering his features or exercising any mental control over himself before he was brought face to face with her again. And thus each felt as if they almost stood revealed to one another.

But before I relate the words which passed between them on the occasion, it will be as well to tell what had been the immediate cause of Henrietta Stuart's tears.

Not long after the luncheon table had been deserted, and Alice Wardlaw and her brother were busy talking together, Mr. Stuart had called his daughter to go to him in his study. They had only returned from town the day before, and Pussy was in the midst of superintending the unpacking and arrangement of the many additions which she had made to her possessions during her stay in London. She flew down, however, as she always did at her father's bidding, flushed and excited, her golden-brown hair hanging in a tangled mass about her shoulders, her light summer dress all crumpled and disordered, from the pertinacity with which she *would* take her maid's office upon herself, and think that no one could handle her valuables with sufficient care.

"Here I am, papa," she exclaimed gleefully, as she gained his sanctum; "and now what do you want with me, you dear old pest? I was just unpacking my statuettes, when you called me; and, oh! papa, Eve's little finger is chipped off. I *said* they ought to be in sawdust, didn't I?"

"Well, Puss, it was your 'ne'er-do-ill" Jack Wardlaw who superintended the packing of them. You were so *very certain*, you remember, that as he possesses a taste for painting, he must know all about the safe travelling of Parian marble; so if anything is wrong, you must blame him. I should make him send you down another to replace it," the rector added, jestingly.

"Oh, papa," said Henrietta, reproachfully; and the

The Fiction Supplement will be given every month, and can be detached by simply straightening the wire staples and lifting up.)

colour flew to her face, as she tried to change the subject. "Now, tell me what you want me for?"

"To talk to you seriously, Miss; so it's of no use fidgeting. Really, Henrietta, I want your attention for a few minutes, so put Eve's finger out of your head. I should have spoken to you in town, only you were too gay then to have any time to think of business. It is about your engagement to Martin. It has been going on now for nearly a year, Pussy."

The flush died away in Henrietta's face again, but she answered,

"Well, father?"

"How much longer is it to go on, my darling?"

"How much longer, papa? Oh, for ever so long, surely! There is no need to think of anything else, is there?"

"In my mind, there is great need, Pussy. Your mother and I have had several consultations on the subject, and we agree that some definite time ought to be fixed for your marriage. It is not as if Martin and you were two young people to whom a long engagement is a necessity. There is no good reason why you should not be married to-morrow; and, therefore, delay in such a case appears like indifference."

"But, father——"

"Now, my child, listen to me. I know it is very much the fashion in these cases for young girls to plead for indefinite delays, and think all such pleading very becoming modesty and proper maidenly reserve. Now, I call it folly; and I hope my daughter is too sensible not to think with me. You engaged yourself to Martin of your own free will; no one biassed your inclinations in the matter, therefore I conclude, for the sake of my child's honour, that you were glad to do so. Under these circumstances, what excuse can we possibly have for delaying the marriage? You are not too young to settle, Pussy. How old are you, my darling?"

"Nineteen last April, papa," said Henrietta, faintly.

"Many girls marry before your age, Pussy; and you will not leave your parents for your husband. The truth is this: whilst Martin lives here, as your engaged lover, he is placed in rather a false position; and being a man now, he feels it. As soon as you are married, he will not only be the son to me in name that he has always been in deed, but he will take with you, as a right, a gift which now might lay him under too great a sense of obligation to myself. You know Kerrick Manor, Pussy—old Marshall's place—it has been in the market for some time, and last week I bought it, with its thousand acres of land; and the day you are Martin's wife, he will receive with you the deeds of gift of the whole concern as a wedding present. Then my two great wishes with regard to you both, I hope, will be gratified. Martin will find occupation in farming and looking after his property, the only occupation, I am afraid, our poor boy will ever be fit for. I'll teach him, you know, Pussy; and I shall have my darling girl living close to me, and shall be able to see her whenever I choose, until I die; and that is all I care for in this life."

She had risen now, and thrown herself into her father's arms.

"Oh, papa, papa," she sobbed, "you are too good and kind."

The rector was rather husky himself.

"My darling Puss," he said, "my own precious girl, there's nothing in the world that I wouldn't get you, if I thought it would make you happier; besides, Martin is my dear Gerard's son, remember, and your marriage with him has been the great wish of my life. Why, Pussy, Pussy, how is this? My present must not draw so many tears, my love, or I shall think that you are sorry instead of glad. Now, be a good child, and dry your eyes, and let me see my Lady of Kerrick Manor smile."

She lifted her glistening eyes from the shelter of his breast, and tried to do as he bade her, but the attempt was a dead failure, and her head sunk down again upon its hiding-place.

"Well, when is it to be then, Pussy?" Mr. Stuart demanded presently.

"Oh, papa, not yet, not yet!" and as she spoke, she visibly shuddered. "I can't leave you and mamma; I don't want to marry."

"That is only the first feeling, my child, at the prospect of leaving home. I know it must be painful; but still there is a sunny side to the picture. If you won't decide for yourself, will you let me do it for you? This is the middle of July, Pussy; shall we say in six weeks' time?"

"Oh, no! oh, no!"

"Henrietta," said the rector—and she knew he never called her Henrietta except he was in earnest—"you mustn't trifle with Martin, or with us. You cannot be engaged to him for ever; it is neither fair to him nor to ourselves; and if you persist in setting your face against marriage, I shall begin to think that there is some more stringent reason for your backwardness than girlish shame."

"Oh, papa, let me think of it a little. Let me be quiet for to-day, and I will tell you my answer to-morrow."

"Do so, my darling," replied her father, delighted at even this concession on her part. "Go to your own room, Puss, and think it well over. Martin is out, and Jack Wardlaw has just walked down the drive with his sister; so you will have a good opportunity to consult quietly with yourself, and God bless you, my dear child, whatever you do!"

And, with this loving benediction, Mr. Stuart gently dismissed the girl.

But she did not go to her own room. The afternoon was unbearably close, and she was feverish, and longed to find some quiet place where she might give vent, without restriction, to the grief which oppressed her; so she flew down the shrubbery paths, bareheaded and unshawled, and, seeking the old summer house, now generally deserted, she sat down on its uncomfortable rustic seat, and leant her elbows on the little round table which occupied its centre, and cried as if her heart would break. It was a case in which it was a luxury to cry. She had pent up her feelings on this subject for many months; she had been compelled from circumstances to keep her secret to herself, and admit no *confidante* to sympathise in her trouble; and now her father had told her to think it well over; and the more she thought, the more she cried. It was coming so near—so frightfully near; and she felt as if it could never be—as if she must die first; and yet she knew she should never have the courage to tell her father so. When she pictured to herself his probable anger, and, still worse, his sorrow, she knew that her fate must remain as she had fixed it; and that the alternative would be worse than the reality. And yet she cried and cried, until an hour or more had slipped away; and John Wardlaw, cigar in hand, rushed into the protecting arbour, and confronted her.

His first words were those of apology.

"I'm so sorry," he commenced; but suddenly changing his tone, "Pussy, dear," he exclaimed, "what is the matter with you. Are you ill?"

They had attained, or rather returned to, such a degree of intimacy since their sojourn in town together, that John Wardlaw, for his part, had almost forgotten that any other feeling than the warm one of their childhood had ever existed between them. As he spoke now to her, there was a genuine ring of affection in the tone of his voice, and yet so apparently entire an absence of anything like passion, that Henrietta Stuart turned towards him as if he was an old friend alone, and not the very object whose existence was the cause of the grief which troubled her. But then he had never given her the least reason to suppose that he did care, or think of caring, for her otherwise than a sister.

"Oh, Jack, she said, "I am so unhappy," and with the confession, her tears began to flow again.

"Why, Pussy!" he exclaimed concernedly, "not really, my dear girl. What is it? Can I do nothing for you?"

She shook her head, and only swallowed down her sobs.

"Papa has been speaking to me, just now," she went on between sundry pauses, and he says—that mamma and he both think that I ought—to think of fixing my—wedding-day, and I can't, Jack, I can't!" she added, with a fresh burst of grief. He bent over her, seriously distressed, but he did not know exactly what to say to her; he began to think that his own heart was too much concerned in the matter.

"Oh! Jack, what shall I do?" the girl next exclaimed, looking up suddenly, and grasping him by the arm. "I have no one whom I can consult with upon this subject except you. Be my friend and advise me, and I know you will be faithful to me, and I will tell you all. I don't care for poor Martin as I ought. I love him as a cousin, you know, but not——not in the right way. Ought I to marry him?"

She was gazing up so earnestly into his face, whilst his tender eyes looked seriously into hers.

"Pussy," he said, "do you know the right way?"

It was a random shot, but the effect which it had upon her frightened him. The glowing face still remained upturned to his, but the flaming colour mounted higher and higher into the youthful cheeks and brow, the lips and nostrils quivered with suppressed emotion, and into the liquid eyes, swimming in tears, there rushed an eloquent light, a light which, without effort on his part, was quickly answered from his own, an electric light such as only passes between man and women when they love; and John Wardlaw read Henrietta Stuart's secret by instinct.

She loved him. It was for his sake that the proposed marriage with her cousin was so distasteful to her, and at the same moment he read his own heart, and knew that the feeling was mutual.

There they stood, looking at each other, self-detected sinners, their guilty wishes suddenly laid bare and open; and themselves utterly confounded by the discovery.

For, in the eyes of the world, their innocent love was guilt; and their desires folly; which is the worst of wickedness, according to our code of morals in the present century. For he was a poor painter who had no business to dream of such a luxury as a wife, or to think of the heir of Castlemaine as a woman; and she had engaged herself in a weak moment to be married to a fool, and the rupture of an engagement in high life creates such a scandal that it is thought much more of than a quiet breakage of the marriage vow afterwards. One may be concealed, but the other cannot. John Wardlaw felt all this, briefly but keenly. He had experienced a twinge of conscience once or twice lately that had warned him that his feelings with regard to Henrietta Stuart were, to say the least of them, dangerous; but he had scarcely gone so far as to attempt to analyse them, and as for her caring for him, for her ever entertaining such a thought for a moment, he would have considered himself mad indeed if such an idea had entered his wildest dreams.

But it was the case, and he knew it. He had no time then to consider, or hold parley with his own heart. Only the main point struck him. She was already engaged to be married, and as he remembered how a woman had so lately broken her plighted vow to himself, he inwardly resolved, that for *his* sake (were he King of England) no girl should plant such a thorn in an honest man's side as Rowena Bellew had done in his.

No! if the sacrifice killed him—if it killed them both—so much the better; but Henrietta Stuart must never say she loved him. At the same moment another resolution struck him, and that was, that she should never learn from his lips the fatal knowledge of his own presumption.

With the resolution came the strength to act. Involuntarily his gaze turned from the direction of her pleading face, and he set himself, without waiting for any further reply (save that conveyed by the mute eloquence of her eyes) to his last question, to make answer to that which she had put to him before. But, in the effort to appear careless, his voice lost its natural tone, and sounded harsh and constrained.

"I can scarcely believe it possible," he said quickly, "that it is Henrietta Stuart who asks me whether she ought to marry the man to whom she is engaged. What else is there left for you to do? You can hardly suppose that I am the person to set up as an advocate for broken promises."

She changed colour rapidly, as she listened to his collected speech, and felt as if she would have given worlds to cancel the confession she had just made to him.

"But, Jack," she faltered pleadingly, "is it not better to break a promise, however sacred, than to make others which you may not be able to fulfil?"

"Do you mean to tell me, Pussy, that if you marry your cousin you cannot guarantee yourself to do your duty as a wife, and remain faithful to him?"

"Oh, yes, yes!" she exclaimed, blushing deeply, "of course I could. I love him, Jack, after a fashion—you know how—as a brother and a dear friend—but not as—as——"

He interrupted her quickly, as though almost fearful of what she was about to say.

"Then marry him, Pussy, in God's name! Don't break your father's heart, and drive Martin Stuart desperate, and bear the reproach of having been false to your plighted word to your life's end. Think of the consequences if you do so. What will you gain in exchange for making them miserable?"

"What, indeed?" said the girl, in a tone of such despair that his resolution nearly gave way in his great desire to comfort and cherish her.

But the storm had now commenced in right earnest. The rain was driving against the sides of the summer-house; the lightning and thunder were incessant; and Mrs. Stuart, missing her daughter, and becoming alarmed, had sent messengers out laden with umbrellas and shawls, in various directions, to try and find her.

"If you are really more set against a marriage with your cousin than you have told me, Pussy,' continued John Wardlaw, 'I dare not urge you to unite yourself for life to a man you do not love; but if it is only a girlish scruple on your part, if—" and here he went on hurriedly—"if you should have taken a passing fancy in any other direction—a fancy perhaps which can by no possibility ever be realised—strive with all your might against it, dear Pussy; make your will wait upon what you know to be your duty, and the blessing of heaven will descend fourfold upon your efforts to do right. Do you remember how you tried to teach me the same thing a year ago?" he added, smiling. "I thought you had wisdom above your years then, but I am afraid we have reversed our positions since then I must be master now, and you the pupil!"

She did not immediately answer, but rising from her seat, looked out at the driving rain.

"Simpson is coming to fetch me," she said quietly.

"You are not angry with me, dear Pussy?" he pleaded.

She turned a gaze upon him that answered for her.

"Oh! no," she whispered; "you are right, and I was all wrong. I will take your advice, Jack, and make no further opposition to the marriage. Papa wishes it to take place in six weeks' time, so I suppose it will do so."

She re-turned her eyes in the direction of the coming messenger, whilst John Wardlaw's heart, with the strange contradiction of human nature, turned sick and cold as he heard of the near prospect of the event the fulfilment of which he had been so earnestly advocating.

In another minute Simpson had come between them with his wraps, and Miss Stuart returned to the house under his protection.

CHAPTER XXXV.

LEOFRIC TEMPLE'S WORK.

> I know not how to tell thee;
> Shame rises in my face and interrupts
> The story of my tongue.

As they entered the hall, loud sounds of altercation and remonstrance were heard issuing from the closed doors of the rector's study, and Miss Stuart naturally demanded the cause.

"Who on earth has papa shut up in his room, Simpson?" she asked, a slight appearance of interest spreading itself over her tear-stained features.

"Balchin, the clerk, Miss, and one of his sons, and there are two more of the young men sitting in the servants' hall; and I *do* hear, Miss," added Simpson, lowering his voice confidentially, "as his daughter, the young woman that used to work up here sometimes, is in with them also."

"Winifred Balchin?" exclaimed Henrietta Stuart. "Oh! I should so like to see her again! Can't I go in, Simpson?"

"Dear me, no, Miss," exclaimed the man, quite alarmed at the proposal. "I don't know what the rector would say if I let anyone through those doors when he's occupied with his parish business. Mrs. Stuart said very particularly as you was to go upstairs directly you came in, Miss."

"Very well!" replied the girl, wearily, as she prepared to do as the man said. But to John Wardlaw, as soon as the young lady had disappeared, Simpson was far more communicative.

"I'm afraid there's a regular business going on in side there, Sir," he commenced mysteriously. I haven't seen none of them yet, but the girl's come home again, and there's more than one story flying about concerning her. However, we shall know all, I dare say, as soon as they come out."

"I dare say we shall," returned John Wardlaw, with a great want of interest in the Balchins and their concerns visible on his features. Henrietta Stuart had agreed too quietly and readily to the advice he had offered her. He was now miserable that she had not made a more open demonstration of her feelings towards himself. He could not, in honour, have accepted her tenders of affection; but it would have been a comfort to have had the opportunity of nobly refusing them; of pointing out to her the impracticability of their mutual wishes; to have let her know (quite unavoidably, of course) how much he felt that he loved her; and to have been on terms of mutual understanding with her thenceforward. How hardly men judge women! This man was almost ready to be angry with Henrietta Stuart because she had not forcibly drawn from him a confession of his love; and if she had done so he would have probably been the first afterwards to assert, in his own mind at least, that if she had been firm, he had never failed. He had all the strength to make a noble resolution and to carry it out, but he had not strength to rejoice at the inevitable loss to himself which the carrying out entailed. He could do his duty, but he had not arrived at that stage of goodness when he could do it and be glad.

Preachers are fond of telling us that the mere exercise of duty leaves a glow of pleasure in the breast, and a degree of happiness which no sinning can confer. This may be the exception, but it is not the rule. If it were so, duty would not be the hard task that it is. Far oftener than the genial glow of self-satisfaction, we have, our duty completed, to commence a fresh warfare, with a cold, sickly sense of disappointment and regret for pleasure which might have been ours, and which the devil whispers us we are the *one* person in the world who would have dreamt of turning our backs upon.

There is no doubt about its right, nor its future reward; but if it is pleasant at the time, or even soon afterwards, why is it so easy to tread the broad road, and so hard to keep in the strait and narrow way?

John Wardlaw did not find it warming or comforting to look back upon that afternoon's work. He felt depressed and unhappy, and was just walking off, in the face of Simpson's communication, when the study-door opened, and Mr. Stuart's face appeared.

"Jack! my dear fellow! is that you? Just come in here for a minute, will you?" at which request our hero retraced his steps and entered the rector's sanctum. The first things which struck his sight, on doing so, were the figures of Balchin, uneasily shuffling about the floor, having been apparently interrupted in the midst of a heated argument; Joe standing sheepishly in one corner of the room; and poor little Winifred, her thin cotton dress drenched through and through with the heavy rain, her yellow hair lying wet upon her shoulders, with a big baby of some five or six months old clasped tightly in her arms.

She coloured violently as John Wardlaw entered and saluted her kindly, particularly when she saw the look of surprise which he threw towards her burden; she bent forward over the child as though she would try with her fragile form to hide its presence, but the baby, being by this time wide awake, crowed defiantly, rearing out of its mother's arms, and not appearing in the least ashamed of itself as it ought to have done.

Mr. Stuart, having carefully re-closed the study-door, seated himself in what Pussy used to call his "throne," a large morocco-lined arm-chair, and motioning John Wardlaw to a seat near at hand, began to give him some explanation of the reason he required his presence.

"Some rather unfortunate circumstances have come to light, John, with regard to Balchin's daughter, there; but as he, I consider, most unadvisedly" (here the rector visibly frowned in the direction of his clerk) "has chosen to make them as public as he can, the facts will be all through the village before night, and there can be no possible reason why you should not know them at once. Being so old a resident also of Sutton Vallance, and having seen so much of Winifred, I thought, perhaps, you might help us in the business, and also be useful hereafter as a witness if any be required.

"You say, Balchin, that in consequence of your daughter's misfortune you utterly refuse to take her back into your house. Have you considered what the consequence of such a harsh proceeding on your part may be?"

"Well, sir," commenced Balchin, with the sanctimonious manner which he invariably assumed when in the presence of the rector, "I thought that you and Mrs. Stuart——"

"Leave Mrs. Stuart out of the question altogether, if you please," said the rector, coldly.

Balchin looked confused, coughed, and began anew.

"I thought that your reverence would be the last person to recommend that I should bring a young woman beneath my roof who can go to behave as, I grieve to say, my daughter has done. I have been afflicted in many ways, sir, since my youth up. I have had many a sorrow, but I have striven to do my duty in the parish and my family, and little did I think that such as this would be the end of all my care and teaching. I have striven for my children, sir. Their poor mother left me seven on 'em to rear and pervide for, and I thank the Lord I have done my duty by 'em daily, and have nothing to reproach myself with. My daughter, there, has had every advantage that a pious teaching and the love of a father can give her. Leastways, I have tried to do my best, the Lord helping me; and that she should finish up by coming to me with a child in her arms, and asking of me to take her home and pervide for them both, is a bitter pill, sir—it's more than I expected, sir."

"I never asked you," cried Winny boldly, and then turning towards the rector and John Wardlaw, she continued, "Oh! gentlemen, it's a hard thing for a girl to have to tell her own story in a case like this; but as Heaven is above me, sir (and, Mr. John, I'm sure you'll believe me), I have never asked or wished my father to take me home again. I left Sutton as soon as ever I found what was likely to be, lest I should prove too great a shame to him and the lads, and I should never have come back if it hadn't been for Tom's letter, saying as my little Benny was so ill——

"Don't you call him 'your little Benny,'" interrupted her father with stern virtue.

"As little Benny was dying," went on the girl humbly, "and then I did venture to visit home again for awhile, just to see how the child was. I couldn't leave my little one behind me, sir; but I was feared to tell my people of him, and so I hid him in the Castle ruins, and if it hadn't been for this unlucky storm, I should have carried him off again just as I brought him. But it all came out on account of the rain. I was so afraid for the baby." And Winifred tried to disentangle the little chubby hand from her hair as she spoke.

"Winifred," said Mr. Stuart, "it appears to me that your father's chief cause for anger is your refusal to tell him the name of the man who has deceived you. Why will you not disclose it? You tell me that you shall never have any more communication with him, and that he is not likely to seek it. What harm, then, can there be in letting us know whose the child is? He is bound to support it, you know, whoever he may be."

"Ay," said the elder Balchin, "and to pay me for the loss of my daughter's services into the bargain. I've got enough children to support for myself; it's not to be supposed that I can keep other people's, to say nothing of my having a girl on my hands as no one would marry."

"I don't want you to support him," cried Winifred, turning quickly upon her father. "You've never loved me, nor any of us, for all you say to the contrary; you left me to myself ever since I lost mother, and never cared where I went, or who I went with. If you had loved me, father, as other fathers love their girls, and said a soft word to me now and then, in return for the duty you made me pay, this baby, unless he had come in wedlock, wouldn't have been here, maybe this day. But you've cursed me, and struck me, and made me sick of my life, till I was thankful to anyone who said a kind word to me or did a kind act."

"It's lies!" exclaimed Balchin, fearful of the effect such communications might have upon the rector; "it's all false, Sir. This unhappy wench is——"

"Be quiet, if you please," said Mr. Stuart, shortly, as he turned to Winifred. "If you won't tell the name of your betrayer to your father, Winny, will you tell it to me? Otherwise we can never see justice done to you, and the support of this child will rest entirely on yourself."

"I can work for him, Sir," said the young mother, fondly; "but I won't give up the name of his father. It wouldn't be of no use, and I couldn't do it. He is a married man, and——"

"Married! oh, Winny!" said Mr. Stuart.

"That is to say," continued the girl, struggling painfully with her confusion, "he wasn't married when—oh! sir," she added, her little pale face lighted up with the intensity of her feeling, "don't ask me any more; don't press me, please, because I loved him so much, and this would never have been if I hadn't thought that he loved me. And he did, sir; he did indeed; and baby's just like him; and I'll die—I'll *die*," she repeated with energy, "before he shall think that I would make a claim upon him for the child of our love. Oh! sir, my heart shall break first!" And with this she sank upon the floor and commenced sobbing bitterly. The rector rose from his chair, and crossing the room, gently touched her and tried to raise her; but she shrank from him.

"Winifred, my child," he said, softly, "I have known you from a baby. Are you afraid of me? You may be quite easy," he added, as he seated her in a chair; "nothing shall be extorted from you that you do not wish to tell. I honour your motive for silence, and will see that it is not outraged."

"Balchin," he continued, addressing his clerk, "it is my duty to let you know that I highly disapprove of the part you have taken in this affair. You stand in a responsible position in this parish, and ought to be an example to other fathers how to treat their children, and——"

"Well, Sir, I am sure I have striven, with the 'elp of 'eaven, to follow a father's feelin's in the matter, and to——"

"A father's feelings," exclaimed Mr. Stuart sternly, "can hardly have influenced you to drag a wretched girl like that, with her tender infant, all through this dreadful weather to confront her with myself, in order just to expose her shame, and bring it more bitterly home to her."

"Well! your reverence could scarcely have expected me to harbour her whilst so hardened under my roof, and I thought the hinfluence of a minister might make her explain this affair."

"There are honest gals living round about us," here interposed Joe Balchin, sullenly, thinking of his refined Polly Willett, "and used to visit us at times, and no one wouldn't like to be asked to sit down with a gal as has downright lost her character."

But Mr. Stuart took no notice of the interruption.

"Your duty as a father, Balchin, is most assuredly, as far as in you lies, to hide your children's faults, and not expose them to the gaze of a cruel world. What good have you possibly done this unhappy child by letting all my household know the ruin which has happened to her?"

"I've always borne a good character, sir," replied Balchin, who, with all his wish to shine before his rector, was naturally extremely obstinate, "and been taught to say, with David of old, 'The wicked shall not tarry in my sight.'"

"I scarcely think you are quite fit to compare with David yet, Mr. Balchin," said the rector, "and a more moderate degree of Christianity than you seem to aspire to would suit my ideas better of what a parish clerk and a father of a motherless girl should be."

"But consider the heinousness of the sin, Sir."

"And what must be the heinousness of your sins and mine then, Balchin?" exclaimed the rector. "You, a man of years, can dare to profess a spirit of religion, and yet stand there and in sober earnestness speak to another man thus? If this child's yielding to the seductions of a person probably far older and wiser than herself, be so heinous a crime, where shall you and I appear? Look back over the arena of your own youth, before time had cooled the fever of your blood, and experience had taught you that the gain of such things never counterbalances the loss, and if you can honestly tell me that you passed through that fiery ordeal without sin, I will credit your belief that Winifred is too grievous a transgressor to associate with you or your sons."

"But men, Sir——" commenced Balchin.

"God made no difference between the laws for men and women, Balchin: they were made for and given to all alike. I know that the world has made such laws for itself, but I have no faith in their being credited by Heaven. But the Almighty created women by far the weaker sex, and therefore my sense tells me that if in the great day of reckoning any difference is made between us, the advantage will be on their side. Added to which, in such cases as the present, women invariably bear their punishment whilst on earth in loss of character, and justice does not condemn the criminal who has worked out his sentence. And now you know what my ideas will be on the subject if you persist in refusing to take your daughter home."

"Will she give up the name of the man as has ruined her?" again demanded Balchin.

"Never!" said Winifred, firmly.

"You hear her say that she will not, Balchin."

"Then I'll send the brat to its parish workhouse, and Winny can come back if she chooses to do her duty."

"Oh, no!" screamed Winifred, darting from her seat to the side of Mr. Stuart. "He can't Sir; can he? —he can't take my baby from me, my poor little baby, who has only me. Shall we be separated! Oh, Sir! protect us. Leave me, my child, and I'll go away from Sutton and never set foot in it again; but I should die if they took it from me."

"Be quiet, Winifred," said Mr. Stuart; "no one has the power to separate you from your infant. Balchin, this girl is by law, as the father cannot be traced, compelled to support her child. You cannot send one to the workhouse without the other. My question is, do you intend to take them both back to your protection, and prevent perhaps a greater evil happening to your daughter for the future?"

"No! I'll be d——d if I do!" exclaimed Balchin, forgetting himself in his excitement. The next minute he saw that he had made an irreparable mistake, but then it was too late.

"Leave the room," said the rector in a tone of anger, "and the house also. You appear to have strangely forgotten to whom you are speaking."

As the father and son shuffled out after each other, in obedience to this command, Winifred looked up timidly to the rector, and said,

"Let me go too, Sir; I disgrace the house every minute I stay in it. Let me go back where I came from."

"What, to-night, child?" said Mr. Stuart, "and in this rain? it is impossible!"

"But what am I to do, then, Sir?" she demanded anxiously.

"Come with me, Winny," he answered, kindly. "There are beds to spare in this house, even for a poor little outcast like yourself. Come with me to the housekeeper's room. You know old Mrs. Nelson, don't you? and you won't mind her?" And taking the girl by the hand, he led her from the apartment.

Having reached that of the housekeeper, and made her understand in a few mild words the state of the case, he commended Winifred to her careful keeping.

"She will stay here, probably, for a few days, Mrs. Nelson, until I have settled what she had best do. I dare say you can find a bedroom for herself and her baby, and a dry suit of clothes in the poor-basket for this little wet mortal. Set about it at once, and make them both comfortable." But, as he was turning away, Winifred caught hold of his hand.

"Oh! Sir," she exclaimed, "poor little Benny!"

"Is he much worse?" demanded Mr. Stuart, kindly.

"He was dying fast, Sir, when I left him this afternoon, and I am not with him. Oh! my poor boy!" and burning tears began to fall fast upon her sleeping child.

"I will send up at once, and ask how he is," said Mr. Stuart, with his usual benevolence. "Be comforted, Winifred; he will not miss you, probably, and this little one would."

Still she cried; and when he stooped to whisper some words of consolation in her ear, he found that her grief was not all for Benny.

"Is there no hope for me, Sir? she asked convulsively. "Do you think I shall be damned for this? Shall I never go to heaven with my baby?"

"God forbid, Winny," replied Mr. Stuart solemnly. "My poor child, if sin could keep us out of heaven, we should none of us go there."

"But mine has been so great, Sir; so much greater than other people's."

The rector smiled inwardly at the girl's innocence, but he did not let her see it.

"There is no sin too great for forgiveness, Winny. Repentance and faith are the only two keys which can open the gates of heaven for any of us, and they are needed for the smallest of sins as well as the greatest. Pray, my child, to be kept from further evil, and take the punishment which your fault will bring upon you in this world meekly, and the crown will be yours as the cross is now. But I must leave you to Mrs. Nelson's care; for you are too weak and weary to think of anything but drying and refreshing yourself. I will see you again before long, Winny, and in the meanwhile you shall soon have news of little Benny."

CHAPTER XXXVI.

AFTER THE STORM.

> Approach the chamber; look upon his bed;
> His is the passing of no peaceful ghost,
> Which as the lark arises to the sky,
> 'Mid morning's sweetest breeze and softest dew,
> Is winged to heaven by good men's sighs and tears!
>
> *Old Play.*

THE violence of the summer storm had spent itself, the lightning had ceased, the thunder died away in the distance, and the pelting rain given place to a gentle shower, which fell without sound, though incessantly, whilst a warm aromatic moisture was rising from the rich black mould of the soaked flower beds, and the moon, which had risen feebly pale, was struggling to disperse the veiling clouds which marred her brilliancy.

It was past twelve o'clock at night, and the inhabitants of Castlemaine, for the most part, were wrapt in slumber. Mr. Stuart, having dismissed for the time being all parochial and other anxieties from his mind, was sleeping the sleep of the just, and even poor Winny, who, having received the news of her little brother's quiet death during the evening, had cried herself into forgetfulness, only woke every now and then, as nursing-mothers will, when the little form beside her stirred, or the baby-lips sought their accustomed nourishment.

Of all that large household, only two people were unable to lose their troubles in the arms of Nature's nurse, and those, the very two who appeared to have least cause for anything like care. They were, of course, our lovers.

Henrietta Stuart, after having been kissed and had her light extinguished the last thing at night by her devoted mother, was still lying wide awake upon her bed, shifting her position every minute. First turning so that she might watch the pale moonshine streaming in upon the floor through the half-closed venetians of her window; then, round to the other side that she might see nothing at all; finally jumping out of bed altogether, to drink cold water and pace up and down the carpet with her naked feet, and to gaze vacantly into the peaceful looking garden, until she considered she was sufficiently cool to return to bed again, and commence the same proceedings over again.

But our hero had no kind mother to see after him the last thing at night, or to leave him to rest with the sound of her blessing in his ears. He had not thought of going to bed at all yet, but sat smoking at the open window, contemplating, like Miss Stuart, the scene before him. His bedroom looked out at the back of the house, along which there ran a wide verandah covered with creeping plants, and, as he lingered there, the scent of the jessamine and noisette roses, which climbed so high that he could have touched them with his hand, was almost strong enough to overpower the aroma of his cigar. The trees which sheltered the grounds were too heavy with wet to permit them to lift their leaves, even in the face of the slight night breeze which had arisen, whilst by the light of the moon John Wardlaw could see that the geraniums, heliotropes, and other blossoms which filled the baskets were weighed down to the very earth by the soaking they had undergone, and were quite powerless to recover themselves.

It was strange he should note all these little things, for his heart was very heavy, and his brain full of thought; and yet all the time that he pondered on what concerned the happiness of his life he kept on observing the poor beaten-down flowers and heavily-laden trees, and wondering to himself how soon they would raise their heads, or whether they would ever look the same again as they had done. Two things troubled him. Of course the first and greatest was the interview he had had that day with Henrietta Stuart. To think that her unhappiness should be on account of himself, and that he should never have discovered it before, was a wonderful thought to contemplate, and not less so was the rapid glimpse he had at the same time taken into his own heart, and the secret he had found hid there.

Since the day that Mrs. Temple had scoffed at him on the subject of the rector's daughter, John Wardlaw had often caught himself recalling her words, and trying to fancy what he should feel like if such a vast improbability should ever come to pass. And he had known that his interest in Pussy Stuart grew daily; that he was always beaming and cheerful in her presence, and disposed to be dull when away from her; and yet, though he had gone through the ordeal before, had evinced the same symptoms, and experienced the same wonderment at their source, he had been fool enough not to guess from what cause they now proceeded.

This was for what he blamed himself so bitterly: that he had not discovered the danger which threatened them earlier, and taken means to prevent it.

But, looking back upon the last few months, he could not decide within himself which was the precise moment in which he had been sufficiently presumptuous to fall in love with the heiress of Castlemaine. It had certainly not been since his interview with Mrs. Temple at Hounslow, because his feelings, such as they were then, had remained unchanged, except, perhaps, by gathering a little in force and intensity. But when he seriously set himself to review the past, it appeared to John Wardlaw as if he had felt for her as he felt now, all his life; as if his love for Pussy Stuart was of the growth of years, and had existed long before that other fierce passion came between him and the image of his dear old playmate. Looking backwards, soberly and sincerely, he could not recall the time when he did not care for her; from the first year in which he had met her—a little girl in full short petticoats and flowing golden-tipped hair—to the moment when he found her in the summer-house, and read by the light in her earnest, eloquent grey eyes, the light she could not prevent or conceal, that she loved him as he loved her.

What a discovery! what a miserable, wretched discovery for them both!

It was a discovery in which there was everything but hope—a Pandora's box, without the only ingredient in it which could have made its bitter contents bearable. And of that there was none: look on which side he chose, honour, love, and pride combined to forbid his even dreaming that such a blessing should arise to illuminate the darkness of his fate.

The invariable and trusting kindness of the Stuarts to him, and their own views and wishes for their daughter, would have been sufficient in themselves to raise a complete barrier to anything like his aspiring to the blessing of her love; but when his poverty was superadded, and compared to her expectations, John Wardlaw felt, indeed, that his heart might just as well have fixed itself on the possession of a princess of the blood royal. He was a man, it is true, and liable to all a man's feelings on the subject, but he felt that he should have known better than to have subjected his unruly will and affections to such a dangerous companionship.

But Pussy Stuart!—dear little Pussy—with her frank outspoken nature; her sweet girlish ways; her generous womanly sentiments; his old love and playfellow; who could have foreseen danger in the renewal of the intimacy of his childhood?

Yet even as he thought upon these things, and could have groaned in his spirit to find the thought so bitter, John Wardlaw did not quite feel that all was over. He had not yet experienced what it was, his eyes opened to his love, to miss the sunshine of her presence; to sit down in his lonely room, and feel that she was lighting up the homestead of another man.

He had just tasted the cup of fame, and the first taste of that draught is very sweet. It is not worth while in any undertaking to run down the very beginners; the veterans in the art can afford to smile upon their errors, and prophesy that with toil they will do well. But when the recruit shows signs of doing well without the toil; when they miss the tedious hill which leads to the Temple of Fame, and find an easy cut across country instead, then the old soldiers are not quite so ready to applaud and cry "Bravo!" It is the case over again of the murmurings against the labourer who toiled but one hour in the vineyard, and yet received the same wages as those who had borne the heat and burden of the day; they commence at once to cavil at his produce; he works too fast; he sweats too little; he will ruin his prospects; and the harder the aspirant for honours toils, and the higher he climbs up the ladder of popularity, the more his *confrères* get hold of his legs and try to drag him down. John Wardlaw had not yet arrived at this stage of the proceeding; his first attempt to thrust himself on the notice of the public had been very good for a first attempt, and the desire to encourage a tyro sincere and genuine. But had he accomplished something really worth rivalry, he would probably have found the plaudits changed into sneers, the clapping into hissing, and the praise into detraction.

It is a great mistake to measure the merits of our work from the reception it meets with at the hands of the world.

John Wardlaw imagined that a bright future lay before him so far as his painting was concerned; the path to glory looked very sunny in prospective, and there were numerous roses strewn about the way; and the thought tended much to mitigate the pain of that other thought, which told him that, were his road dreary or otherwise, he could never hope to have the company of Pussy Stuart to cheer and comfort him.

A true man ever sets his worldly ambition before his love, and, strange to say, those who do so are the most looked up to and courted by the other sex; and where it is not the case, it will generally be found that there is something effeminate about the nature. Mars is not supposed to use the lap of Venus as a pillow except in the interval of war's alarms; and if he attempts it for a continuance, he is sure to end by finding that he has made Venus thoroughly and effectually sick of him.

To return to our hero.

He was glad that he had had strength of mind to speak to her as he had, though the remembrance of her tearful eyes, and the knowledge that she would never know how much he loved her in return, smote him bitterly.

Yet he had done right, and right should have reaped its own reward. Perhaps it did; but it looked rather a sorry reward reflected in the sad face of John Wardlaw as he gazed out of his bedroom window. The other thought which troubled him was about Winifred Balchin. When she had said (inadvertently, as he thought, from the deep blush which immediately succeeded her words) that her child was just like its father, John Wardlaw had raised his eyes naturally and regarded the infant. He had never thought until that moment but that the girl's betrayer was a man in her own class of life, or perhaps one of the farmers' sons round about; but as he now, for the first time, took notice of the baby, something in its little features struck him as familiar. He did not know much about infants naturally, but this one appeared to him as being very fat and white, and having a large pair of wide-open china-blue eyes. The eyes were what attracted him first, for although Winifred's were also blue and large, they were of a different shape and expression, and he knew at once that the baby's reminded him of no one but Leofric Temple.

Was it possible that his step-brother, who had come between him and a woman's pledged word with less scruple than he would have outbid him at an auction, could have doubled his iniquity by deserting at the same time a girl who had so strong a claim upon him? He could scarcely believe it, dishonourable as he knew him to be; but still the suspicion troubled and annoyed him, and made him long for a few minutes' conversation with Winifred herself, so that he might have the question settled by her own denial.

Wrapt in thought, he was not yet so absorbed as to be unable to notice surrounding objects, and his quick ears had listened attentively for some minutes to the tramp of a heavy foot upon the gravelled drive, before a figure appeared at the back of the house and directly beneath his bedroom window. Supposing the midnight intruder to be some village thief who had conceived a fancy for the rector's choice flowers, John Wardlaw was just about to shout and warn him of his proximity, when, attracted by the preparatory movement, the man glanced quickly towards his vicinity, and discovered the face of the ostler from the "Royal Hussar."

"Halloa! Tom, is that you?" exclaimed John Wardlaw, taken by surprise.

"You're the very gent I want, sir," replied the man, touching his cap. "I've been sent up from the Captain's to fetch you; and Miss Alice, she told me you lay at the back of the house. The Captain's took worse, sir, and they want you to go down to the village immediate to see him."

"Is he very ill, Tom?" exclaimed our hero as he rose from his seat.

"I don't know, sir, I'm sure," said the ostler, "but they've got the doctor in the house, so the servant told me."

John Wardlaw threw away his cigar, hurried on his coat and hat, and taking his boots in his hand, proceeded to leave his room.

"Go round to the front of the house and wait for me," he first whispered to the man from his window, and in a few seconds he had joined him there. Thieves were not prevalent in Sutton Valence and its environs, and the bolts and bars of Castlemaine, like most of the gentlemen's houses, were easily fastened and unfastened.

"Won't you leave word of your going, with some of them, sir?" suggested the ostler, as John Wardlaw leant against the side of the portico, pulling on his boots.

"No, not now," was the reply; "they are all asleep; it's no use disturbing them. I will send round word in the morning. It's lucky I had not yet turned in."

And with one look up to the windows of the room where he imagined that *she* was soundly sleeping in her youth and innocence, he accompanied the ostler back to Sutton Valence.

On reaching his father's house he was met by Alice.

"Oh! Jack, dear," she said, "I am so glad you have arrived. I'm afraid poor papa is very ill. But do come in here and see the doctor."

Dr. Barlow, a white-headed old gentleman, who had pulled John Wardlaw through most of his childish disorders, was seated in the dining-room in solitary state, and appeared sleepy and dull and uncomfortable.

"How are you, my dear boy? how are you?" he exclaimed, as he shook hands with the son of the house. It was a peculiarity of Dr. Barlow's that he never could say a sentence without repeating it.

"How is my father, sir? that is more to the purpose," replied John Wardlaw.

"Haven't they told you? haven't they told you?" was the rejoinder, and Dr. Barlow assumed a solemn air. "He's very ill, my dear John, very ill indeed. A stroke of paralysis. I've watched it coming on for a long time, a long time. I don't think he will get through the night, not through the night."

John Wardlaw never professed to care for his father, nor his father for him, but notwithstanding his interview with the Maidstone doctor of the year before, he had no idea that the end of it all was so close at hand; and the news, taking him by surprise, was a shock to him.

"No, I had not heard anything," he replied, gravely. "I had no idea the case was so serious. Alice, who is with my father now?"

"Only mamma, dear, and Hannah."

"Can I go up?"

"Yes, if you like, Jack; but he is quite insensible, and has been so ever since the attack."

"When did it come on?"

"About nine o'clock this evening, and I would have sent for you before, but mamma would not let me. Papa had been out, Jack, as usual, and I suppose had just returned, but we were both upstairs. The first thing we heard was a fall, and when we ran down, there he was, lying in the hall, quite powerless, and unable to take notice of anything, and he has been so ever since."

"How dreadful!" exclaimed her brother. "Will his senses not return before death, Dr. Barlow?"

"I don't think so, my dear John, I don't think so," replied the old doctor. "Captain Wardlaw has been breaking up for years—ask Anderson, of Maidstone, if it is not the case—and he's done up, my dear John, done up." And here Dr. Barlow took a pinch of snuff, and, tapping the box, handed it to John Wardlaw. He put it away gently from him, and sat down by the table, leaning his head upon his hand.

After awhile he rose and went upstairs, where he found Mrs. Wardlaw and Hannah, shedding equal quantities of tears, and lamenting with and consoling one another as if the anticipated loss was a mutual one.

A single look at the ghastly figure outstretched upon the bed was sufficient for him; a single glance at the pinched features, drawn to one side; at the glazed eyes; the half-open mouth; at this sudden and dreadful ending of a wasted and mis-spent life. Our hero had plenty of sentiment about him, but no sentimentality, and still less variableness of disposition. He could not join in the loud lamentations over the close of an existence which had been one long curse to all connected with it; nor could he, at the eleventh hour, get up a mock show of filial affection with which to usher his parent out of the world. He bent down once to the inanimate corpse-like looking form, and said,

"Father, do you know me?"

But there was no response; no flicker of the eyelids, or tremulous motion of the lips, to show that he was either heard or seen; and, able to be of no use, he saw that his presence in the death-chamber was unneeded.

He went downstairs again, and sat in uncomfortable suspense with Alice and Dr. Barlow, until the day had dawned, and the grey light showed in at the unshuttered windows, and Hannah came down hurriedly to request the doctor to step up and look at master, for they thought he had gone.

And so he had. In another minute John and Alice Wardlaw knew that death was in the house, and they were fatherless.

And what difference could they honestly say it would make to them?

When a good man dies, who has tried as far in him lay, to do his duty to his God and his neighbour, when even a sinner goes from amongst us, who, with all his irreligion, has loved and succoured his own, let us sit in sackcloth and sprinkle ashes on our heads, for love is scarce in this world, and it is the fulfilling of the law.

But when a wretch is taken away as a blessing to the survivors; taken from a hearth he has sullied and dishonoured; from children he has neglected and ill-used; whose very salvation perhaps he has imperilled; shall we do the same—shall we frustrate the goodness of Providence, and lament his place left empty? We cannot openly rejoice, because the world deems that unseemly, and we must respect ourselves; but we can say of him as we say of a dog, "he is dead," and nothing more.

And well would it be for men like Robert Wardlaw if they could die like a dog, and find that death was the end of all things, and that there was "nothing more."

But whilst our good deeds are generally forgotten, with ourselves, our ill deeds too often live after us; and the influence of his did not all depart with himself.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

CAPTAIN WARDLAW'S AFFAIRS.

The evil that men do lives after them.
SHAKSPEARE.

"BUT what on earth can he have done with it?" exclaimed John Wardlaw, as, with a look of incredulous surprise, he turned about and confronted Mr. Philpott.

It was a few days after his father's funeral, and he had reason for his astonishment.

As soon as the death of Captain Wardlaw had been confirmed by Dr. Barlow, John Wardlaw had sent intelligence of the event to Castlemaine, expressing at the same time his intention to take up his abode under the roof of his step-mother as long as his assistance was required by her. The first thing, of course, to be done was to institute a search for his father's will, but this had proved unsuccessful. Chests of drawers, boxes, wardrobes, and desks had been ransacked in vain; nothing in the shape of a legal document had been found anywhere, and an inquiry of Mr. Philpott, the only lawyer in Maidstone whom Captain Wardlaw had ever been known to have visited, had only elicited a confession on his part, of utter ignorance of any of the dead man's intentions with respect to the final disposition of his property. Captain Wardlaw had never made a will, nor alluded to doing such a thing, in Mr. Philpott's presence; he had only visited him as a friend. The lawyer had imagined that all such arrangements had probably been made by him many years previous to his settling in Sutton Valence, and had never troubled his head about the matter. It was on a piece with the rest of Captain Wardlaw's selfish life; but his son knew that the property was very small, and would be easily disposed of between his step-mother and sister. The former wept copiously when she found there was likely to be any difficulty about the arrangement of her money affairs, having a strong prejudice (which, however, she had the wit to keep to herself) that her step-son would embrace this opportunity to rob her of her due; and she was at first very confident of the absolute necessity of Leofric Temple being written for, that he might come and look after her rights. But this John Wardlaw most positively forbade.

"I have never interchanged many words with you on this subject, Mrs. Wardlaw," he said, when she first broached the idea, "because I feared to hurt your feelings; but the link which binds us together being now, by my father's death, in a great measure broken, I tell you most decidedly that if you insult me by inviting your son to this house, whilst I remain here, I shall leave it, never to return. And in that case, you can hardly expect me to continue to give you any assistance in your affairs."

She knew well that her living comfortably or not for the future, depended greatly on her step-son, though she could not foresee the whole extent of the evil which loomed in the distance for her, and therefore she submitted to his decision, and forbore again to mention the subject of her son being summoned. And our hero, in one brief note, announcing his father's death, had warned that gentleman how he should dare to place foot under the same roof with himself.

But the quiet interment in Sutton churchyard over, John Wardlaw was anxious to wind up his father's affairs at once, and return to his own duties in London. He had a double reason for wishing to leave his old home now. He was flying from it again, not with the same mad and revengeful feeling with which his former disappointment had inspired him, but with a deeper and more settled melancholy rooted in his heart, for which he felt the only remedy was change of scene and action.

The first business he set himself to do, therefore, after the funeral, was to present himself at the house in Maidstone where it was known that Captain Wardlaw banked, and ask the amount of his late father's deposit.

Captain Wardlaw, on selling out of the army, was known to have received two thousand pounds for his commission. This money was supposed to lie at the Maidstone Bank, and to eke out, by the small interest it produced, the income which his son allowed him.

Not a hint had ever reached our hero, or any of his family, that the commission money had been drawn out by cheque, or otherwise disposed of. What, then, was his surprise when, on his presenting himself at the bank counter, with the aforesaid request on his lips, to hear that the balance of Captain Wardlaw's deposit with their house consisted of twenty-three pounds and a few odd shillings.

The intelligence was so unexpected that every clerk in the establishment must have read John Wardlaw's consternation in his face.

"Impossible!" he exclaimed. "Are you certain? There must be some mistake."

One of the partners, knowing of Captain Wardlaw's death, and hearing the exclamation, now appeared in person.

"I assure you the account is quite right, Mr. Wardlaw," he said, smiling blandly, "but if it will be any satisfaction to you, you shall see the duplicate cheques. Captain Wardlaw invariably drew his cheques at the counter, sometimes for fifty, but oftener for smaller sums."

"But I thought the deposit was two thousand pounds," said John Wardlaw, unable at once to get over his surprise at the unwelcome intelligence he had received.

"It was so originally," replied the banker; "but that is some ten or twelve years ago; and it has been decreasing yearly since, and of late very rapidly. The balance at present in our hands is, as the clerk informed you, twenty-three pounds seven shillings and twopence. I am sorry you should not have been aware of this before, Mr. Wardlaw. Would it be any satisfaction to you to see our books?"

"None in the least, thank you," replied John Wardlaw, anxious to conceal his annoyance from the person who addressed him. "I am surprised, that is all, not having been informed by the late Captain Wardlaw of his withdrawal of the money; but I have not the slightest doubt that it is all right. Good morning."

"You will wish to draw the balance, sir?" inquired the clerk who had spoken to him first.

"Perhaps I had better," he replied; "it will tend to the readier settlement of Captain Wardlaw's affairs."

And when he had received the money, and returned it to the hands of his step-mother, the affairs of his late father were found to be settled at once. There was nothing more left for her support or that of her daughter.

John Wardlaw might well exclaim to Mr. Philpott, with his grey eyes full of surprise,

"What on earth can he have done with it?"

The Maidstone attorney could tell him no more than he could himself: Captain Wardlaw had drank it away—gambled it away—wasted it in still worse manners, perhaps (for there is no accounting for the vices of a man who drinks); but the bare fact alone remained—the money was gone, and the support of Mrs. Wardlaw and her daughter depended upon those who were nearest to them.

"It will all come upon me," said poor John Wardlaw, as he remembered with horror how much he had spent of his own principal, and how inadequate was the remainder to fulfil the demands likely to be made upon it.

"But your brother, Mr. Leofric Temple, sir, should surely be called upon to contribute something towards Mrs. Wardlaw's support," said Mr. Philpott, who knew the family circumstances well; "he is nearer in blood to Mrs. Wardlaw than yourself; and you can hardly be expected to take the burden of both mother and daughter on your own hands."

"He *ought*," replied John Wardlaw, "but I doubt if he will; and, being married, he has little enough for himself as it is."

He greatly doubted if, even had Leofric Temple been able and willing to contribute to his mother's maintenance, his wife would have permitted him to do so. But upon consulting his friend Mr. Stuart, that gentleman's opinion was that the son should decidedly be written to upon the subject, and at once.

"You have given up enough during your father's lifetime, Jack," exclaimed the rector, warm with his indignation; "and I think it is shameful that you should now be harassed in this manner without any prospect of release. Mrs. Wardlaw is not your mother." And Mr. Stuart also communicating his ideas to the widow herself, she at last consented, though very unwillingly, to ascertain her son's views on the matter, though, as she tearfully maintained, it could hardly be expected that her dear boy should be able to spare anything for her from his own scanty pay. She had always told "poor Captain Wardlaw" that the army was the most unremunerative profession that he could have chosen for her poor "Leofric."

"Maybe!" rejoined her step-son, with a bitter remembrance of the pain he had suffered when his step-brother entered the unremunerative profession; "but otherwise, Mrs. Wardlaw, how are you to live? My father has left you penniless, and I have not now more than two hundred a year for myself. It is hard for all of us; but I do not see why I am to be the only one to suffer. I will do all I can for you, but you can scarcely expect me to starve myself."

But the question was soon a settled one.

Mr. Leofric Temple Temple refused, most unreservedly, to have anything whatever to do with the support of Captain Wardlaw's widow. In the letter which he wrote to his mother, he did not scruple to blame her heartily for having got into such a mess by marrying a second time, and to upbraid her with her folly in entertaining any hopes with respect to his being able to help her. He had enough to do to keep himself and his wife (to whom, in passing, he levelled a bitter sneer for her levity and extravagance). As his mother had made her bed, so she must lie on it; and as for asking his advice, it was loss of time—what earthly advice, in such a case, could he give? She'd better go out charing, he supposed, at eighteenpence a day; and as long as she didn't follow old Wardlaw's example and get drunk, he concluded that she could keep herself by it, as well as other people. And with this filial and well-timed jest the epistle concluded.

Mrs. Wardlaw mourned over it in secret, but she was almost too infatuated with the son of her first love to feel the blow as a more keenly sensitive nature would have done. She read as much of the letter to John Wardlaw as served her purpose—and then he knew for certain that these two women were dependent upon him thenceforward for all the necessaries of life.

It was very, very hard—bitterly so; but he was strong, able and willing to work, and whilst he could do so he would never leave them to starve. He buckled on his harness and stood firm to his resolve, even whilst he knew what it must cost him.

"There is but one thing to be done, Mr. Stuart," he said manfully, as that gentleman attempted to persuade him to do himself a little justice in the matter; "don't try to dissuade me from it, or put me out of love with my resolution. Alice and Mrs. Wardlaw cannot live upon less than two hundred a year—they have been brought up like gentlewomen, and for my own sake I must help them to keep up the appearance as long as I can. If I had not launched out this year as I have done, and wasted so much of my money in other ways, we might have struggled on together; but as it is, I am quite resolved that it is incumbent on me to lay aside my chance of fame for the present, and get something to do which will support myself. I allow it is hard; God knows I feel it; but it really is the only thing to be done, and therefore it is of no use talking about it. I think Sir Edward Home could help me, and I shall go up to town to-morrow and consult him about it. If I possibly can, you know, I shall get something that will not altogether interfere with my painting; but in its present stage it would not bring me in bread and cheese sufficient for my keep. If I am lucky, I shall work away at it all the same in my spare time, and you may live to see me an R.A., after all—who knows? Stranger things have come to pass before now."

"Noble fellow!" said Mr. Stuart afterwards, whilst repeating the conversation in the presence of his family, "noble-hearted boy, he couldn't have spoken more valiantly, nor offered to sacrifice himself more cheerfully, if that woman had been his own mother and lavished the love of a lifetime upon him. I think he is, without exception, the finest young fellow that I ever came across; and if I had a son, I could have wished nothing better than that he should have been exactly like dear Jack Wardlaw."

And of all the hearts that glowed with admiration as they listened to his recital, one alone did not join in the general eulogium which followed it, and that one loved John Wardlaw so deeply that it could not speak.

On the next day our hero went, as he had intimated, to London, to consult with his friend Sir Edward Home, and his friends at Castlemaine waited anxiously to learn the result of his journey.

His conduct under the circumstances had excited so much admiration on the part of the rector that the future of his young friend appeared to occupy all his thoughts, and made him almost forget, for the time being, another cause of vexation which had lately troubled him.

Winifred Balchin had again disappeared from Sutton Valence, and at a moment when he particularly wished to befriend her. Some days previously John Wardlaw had asked for an interview with the clerk's daughter, but then she was already gone. She had only slept three nights under the hospitable roof that had received her; on the fourth morning she was reported missing, and whether she had gone to her seducer, or wandered forth to gain her own living in the world, no one could do more than guess at. She had carefully left behind her everything which had been lent for her own and her baby's use, and must have left the premises three or four hours before her absence was discovered.

Mr. Stuart was exceedingly annoyed about the circumstance. He had had a conversation with Tom Balchin about his sister, and been considerably enlightened thereby on the cruel manner in which the poor girl had been treated at home; and finding that the young man really cared for Winifred, and would like to live with her, the benevolent rector had planned in his own mind to get a situation as gardener for the brother in some place where Winifred might keep his cottage for him, and live quietly with him and her baby. But now his kind intentions were futile, for the girl had taken her lot into her own hands again and rejected all guidance or advice.

She had stepped forth into the wide world, her poor base-born child in her arms, with her brave woman's heart still big with the secret which neither threats nor entreaties would make it reveal. She had gone, choosing rather to bear the whole weight of her self-imposed burden than to bring a blush of shame into the cheeks of those who loved her by accepting their aid; and whether they should ever see or hear of her again no one knew, for she had left no trace in Sutton Valence by which she might be followed or communicated with.

Mr. Stuart felt sure that Winny's wish was to live a purer and truer life for the future, and therefore he trusted that she might succeed in her desire; but she was very young and weak, and he dreaded what might happen to her if she fell into the hands of designing and unworthy people.

John Wardlaw, on the contrary, although he communicated his suspicions to no one, could not help believing that her ruin was attributable to Leofric Temple, and that she had been, in all probability, again lured away by his influence. There was nothing bad of which he would not have believed his step-brother capable; but in this he wronged him.

Leofric Temple knew nothing of the movements of Winifred Balchin at this time, nor had he more communication with her than his brother himself. He had robbed her of her virtue, and John Wardlaw of his love; and the one theft appeared to sit on his conscience as lightly as the other—yet only in appearance; for whilst the injury he had done the latter seldom troubled him, Leofric Temple, do what he would, had no power to lay the remembrance of Winny Balchin's grief-stricken, pleading eyes, or the touch of her little burning hand. They returned again and again to haunt the sleep which he took by the side of the wife whose familiar beauty had already palled upon him, and whose indifference to himself he was tired of trying to disperse either by an appeal to her affection, jealousy, or pride.

Yet the girl he had so cruelly deserted had left her native village for ever, had gone forth to seek her living in a strange place; and if her recreant lover, repentant, had sought her with tears, he would not have found her.

Everything connected with Winifred Balchin was, to the Sutton Valencers, thenceforward but as a tale that is told, for she never saw her native place again.

But in the meanwhile a new clerk was appointed to the village; for a very few days after the interview which he had held with his rector at Castlemaine, Joseph Balchin received a formidable-looking document in Mr. Stuart's handwriting, the contents of which were to inform him that his services in that parish were dispensed with, at once and for ever.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

LAST WORDS.

> But still her lips refused to say "farewell";
> For in that word—that fatal word—howe'er
> We promise, hope, believe, there breathes despair.
>
> BYRON.

FOR a fortnight after John Wardlaw's departure to London, Mr. Stuart was daily expecting a letter from him, detailing the result of his application to Sir Edward Home, but no such communication arrived. He then wrote to his address in Conduit Street, begging for some news of himself, and four days afterwards he received the following letter, dated from the baronet's country seat:—

"Home Park, Surrey, August 10th.

"MY DEAR MR. STUART,

"Your kind letter followed me here. I ought to have written to you before, but I have not had the heart to do so, although the object of my visit has met with greater success than I ever hoped for. Sir Edward's cousin, Colonel Home, is, it appears, Commissioner of British Burmah at the present moment, and Sir Edward says that if I like to go out there with letters of introduction from himself, the Commissioner is certain to be able to do something for me, and that all civil appointments in Burmah are, compared to the remuneration of work in England, very lucrative, and with steadily increasing pay. I took a few days to consider his offer, and then I accepted it, without advice from anyone; most of all was I afraid to ask yours, knowing that you would try and dissuade me from separating myself so entirely from my friends at home. But what better can I do? Employment here fit for a gentleman is more difficult to obtain every day; the market is glutted with clerks and underlings of every degree; and to tell you the truth, although I rather shrink from the idea of embarking in so utterly strange an undertaking as a foreign appointment, I would go twice as far as Burmah to save my pride, and there is something to me so distasteful in the idea of a three-legged stool, that nothing but bare necessity would make me mount one. In my present prospects I shall at least start once more in life in the position of a gentleman, whatever sacrifices I have to undergo in order to maintain it. And after all, when analysed, what are they? My sister Alice will in the course of time probably marry, and have interests of her own; and besides herself, your family are the only friends I possess in England. Sir Edward tells me that I shall commence work on nothing less than thirty pounds a month, and with the aid of a little patience may be home again for good before the hair on my head is grey. Of course the voyage and outfit will oblige me to use some of my remaining principal, but it shall be as little as possible, for Alice and Mrs. Wardlaw's sake; and my foot once on Burmese soil, I hope to be able to keep myself. My mind being made up on the subject, Sir Edward wrote by the last mail to his cousin concerning me; and as delays are dangerous, and I have no reason for putting off the evil day, I have decided to start for Calcutta by the first steamer in September, and have already put my name on the list of passengers; so it is too late for you to try your eloquence of persuasion upon me, and all you have to do is to offer your congratulations upon my success. My preparations will keep me in town for the rest of this month, but I shall run down the last thing to dear old Sutton, and say 'good-bye' to all of you. I have, of course, written to Alice on the subject. I hope the poor girl will not feel my decision much. With kind remembrances to your family,

"Ever yours truly,
"John Wardlaw."

When Mr. Stuart received this letter he was most thoroughly and completely upset. Thinking of the life this man had led, of the continued obstacles which had crossed his path to success, until they culminated in his father's sudden death, he could not sufficiently admire the courage with which he had accepted this last trouble, and the promptitude with which he set himself to remedy the evil.

He was alone in his study as he read John Wardlaw's letter, and he felt thankful that no one was by to see his weakness; that a little time was before him in which to school his face before he met his family with the news which had overpowered himself. He felt that he could not have discussed the young man's acts and intentions as calmly as he should wish to do if his wife and daughter had been at hand when the letter arrived.

There was no need to tell them of it at once; for Henrietta Stuart having intimated to her father, on the day following her interview with John Wardlaw in the summer-house, that she was ready to do as he and her mother thought fit in the matter of her marriage, the wedding had been fixed to take place on the 4th of September, the very day that the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer "Dhera" would start from Southampton for Calcutta; and Mrs. Stuart was busy now, from morning till night, making preparations for the coming event. It was purposed by the fond parents to be a very grand wedding—one that should be remembered in the village for years to come; and the labour entailed was in proportion to the effect proposed. Henrietta, alone, did not appear to take any interest in the question; she was languid and indifferent—did not care if the new frocks for the Sunday-school children were to be blue or brown, or if Marsh's field or their own home meadow was to be the scene of the rural festivities; she took no interest in her mother's fears lest the heavy rains which they had had lately would spoil the flowers, and cut off their supply for the wedding-day, and had no opinion to offer when asked whether coloured blossoms were admissible in the bouquets which should ornament the church. So absent was she, and unlike herself, whenever the subject of the marriage was under discussion, that Mrs. Stuart would often look up from her own work with surprise at her daughter's tone of voice—but only to resume it with a sigh.

For Pussy's face, which usually bore the reflection of her frank warm heart so legibly upon its surface, seemed now as if it was resolved to tell no tales. She was kind to all of them; perhaps a little more gentle, especially to her cousin Martin, than her impetuous nature usually dictated to her; but Henrietta was not herself, and her mother (women in affairs of the heart are more keen-sighted than men) saw it plainly, though she little guessed the cause.

The bridegroom expectant, on the contrary, with the prospect of happiness so near at hand, came out in quite a new character on the strength of it, and was actually lively, but he generally confined his jokes to the ear of his aunt; he followed his future wife about like a dog; waited on her wishes, and tried to anticipate every want, but he seldom did more than this; he never called upon her to unite with him in hymning the praises of connubial bliss, and she was grateful for the natural shyness of his nature, which prevented him from thus tormenting her. So indifferent did she seem to all outward things, that the news of John Wardlaw's proposed departure to Burmah did not seem to affect her, even to herself.

They would be separated by the sea, it was true, but that was nothing compared to the gulf that was just about to yawn between them. When she came to reflect on it, she was almost glad that he was going. She knew her own heart now, and she thought that she knew his, and Henrietta Stuart's was not a nature to love to dally with the trouble it must bear, and languish and sicken within view of its forbidden Paradise. If a thing were not within her grasp, she would rather go away, out of sight of it, and try to forget its existence altogether; if a cross must be hers (as this cross she felt would be for life), it would be easier to bear when she had not the daily pain of being reminded of how much pleasanter life's journey might have been, trodden with less weighted footsteps. Yes; she was glad he was going to quit England; he would thus leave her free to do her wifely duty, and to try and forget him; and in the conviction of her gain the courageous girl even thanked God in her heart, that He had seen fit to remove this obstacle out of her path of life. She loved him as herself, she would pray for him to her life's end—but he did not love her—and it was better so. Before he left her, she was undeceived.

John Wardlaw came down the last thing, as he had promised, to Sutton Valence, to bid them all farewell. It was the afternoon of the 3rd of September. His luggage had gone on to Southampton, and Henrietta Stuart's travelling trunks were standing, ready packed for the morrow's journey, in the vestibule, when they met to part for an indefinite period.

The morning John Wardlaw had spent at his old home, which he had arranged that his father's widow and daughter should still continue to occupy, but he made his appearance at the Castlemaine luncheon-table, looking rather pale and harassed, but otherwise much the same as usual. The whole family was of course present, and the conversation was only such as could take place in public. But when the meal was concluded, the rector contrived to get Jack Wardlaw to himself.

"I *must* tell you how unhappy I am at your going, Jack," said his old friend, with genuine emotion in his voice, "however little use it may be for you to hear it, but I've known you from a child, lad, and I've always been very fond of you."

"I know you have, sir!" exclaimed the younger man earnestly, "and I hope you have never thought me unmindful of all your kindness; but I can assure you there is nothing to regret in the fate which lies before me. If you knew all the circumstances of my life, Mr Stuart, you would consider that a chance like this, which throws a complete change of scene and action in my way, is the luckiest that ever happened to me. Putting aside altogether my father's death, and the consequent train of evils which has led to my being compelled to shift for myself, this Burmese appointment would in any case have been the best thing that could have befallen me."

"But why, my dear Jack? What conceivable motive can you have for wishing to leave England, except the necessity of taking up this appointment?"

"I am unhappy, Mr. Stuart," he replied in a lower tone, "and have been for some time; and my trouble is one for which there is no cure, except such as self-imposed action and a lucky loss of memory may bring to me."

"Jack, is it anything in which I could help you?" exclaimed the rector eagerly.

"No, sir, nothing," said John Wardlaw, and a faint flush mounted to his cheek as he spoke. "Time alone can do it in this world, and if that does not suffice, the grave cures all things."

"Do you return to town to-night, Jack?" asked Mr. Stuart, wishing to change the subject.

"No; I have taken my last look at the dear old place, and shall go straight from here to Southampton. I gave a farewell dinner to some of the fellows of my acquaintance last night, and I declare if that old beggar Cornicott didn't begin to cry in the middle of their cheering. The old rascal nearly upset me by his stupidity, and particularly as I had been going through rather a miserable business with dear Sister Catherine beforehand. I believe that's the best woman in the world, Mr. Stuart; I don't think she could say an unkind thing of a person if she tried."

"And Sir Edward Home?"

"Oh! he's going to meet me at Southampton, and see me off. He has delayed his trip to Norway on purpose. Isn't it good of him? Indeed, everybody has been so kind in the matter that I begin to think that getting an appointment in Burmah is the luckiest thing that can happen to a man."

"Well, it seems all to have taken place very suddenly to me," replied Mr. Stuart, sighing. "I thought you were settled within hail of us for life, and now, in a day as it were, the sea is to separate us."

"A sudden need makes sudden action necessary," said John Wardlaw. "If I passed over this opportunity of making my fortune I might never get another, and it is what most men would jump at after all."

He spoke lightly, as true men will when they try to hide the heaviness of their hearts; but John Wardlaw's sickened even as he listened to the sound of his own voice.

"Have you heard anything further from your step-brother, Jack?" asked Mr. Stuart, who had been disgusted with the part that Leofric Temple had played with regard to the question of his mother's maintenance.

"No, nor am I likely to do so," was the rejoinder; "but I heard something of him the other day, which, had he been connected closer with myself, would have been anything but pleasant. It came through Sir Edward Home, who knows some of the senior officers of the 88th intimately, and who told him in confidence that Temple was very unsteady and likely to get into trouble at high quarters: the reports, too, about his wife are not refreshing. I am afraid she is very much talked of."

"I am afraid she is," replied the rector. "Perhaps you don't know that young Vaughan, who is a curate at Hounslow, is a connection of my wife's. We heard through him, some time ago, that Mrs. Temple was not visited by any of the ladies of the regiment."

"Well, she has chosen her own lot, and she must abide by it," said John Wardlaw. "I wrote her a long letter last week, and begged her, for the sake of our former intimacy, to be more careful of her reputation; but I am afraid that the time for warning (if there ever was such a time for her) is past. She will read my letter, say 'It is just like Wardlaw's impertinence,' and then she will tear it in two and forget it altogether. When a woman has no heart you have no possible hold on her. But I leave by the eight o'clock train, Mr. Stuart, and I promised Alice that I would see her again. I am afraid that I must say 'good-bye' to you."

"Good-bye, Jack, and God bless you!"

The rector held the young firm hand in his own for a few minutes, and looked straight into the serious grey orbs and at the handsome features. Then he dropped it, and brushed away, without the slightest shame, the tears which had sprung into his own eyes.

"Jack, if ever you are in any difficulty or trouble about money you will apply to me—won't you, my dear boy? Pray promise me that before we part; it will make me so much easier."

"I promise you, Mr. Stuart."

"And you will write to me?"

"By every mail, if you wish it. Who else have I to write to?"

"Then, good-bye once more, my boy. Mrs. Stuart and Pussy are in the drawing-room. I would go there with you, but I am rather upset, and they will feel the parting quite enough without the sight of my long face. Make it as short as you can, Jack; remember that to-morrow is Pussy's wedding-day."

Remember it!—ay, did he not?

As he rushed away from his old friend's side and sought the drawing-room, he dreaded the interview which awaited him more than anything that had gone before. He was going to part with her—with Pussy—with his dear, dear old love—perhaps for ever; but to-morrow was her wedding-day—the day which gave her to arms not his own—and he must not say anything to upset or agitate her. They loved each other; but they must part like wood or stone, that his love's cheeks might be unsullied by the stain of tears upon her marriage-day. Be it so, then. He would stand like adamant before her. He had made a great resolution and intended to cleave to it, only the sooner it was over the better, for to be adamant may be possible but it is not natural, and Nature will sometimes assert her sway.

With this idea, he never paused before the closed door of the drawing-room, but turning the handle sharply entered it at once. The hasty movement made its only occupant turn her head to recognise the newcomer: and the only occupant was Henrietta Stuart. As he saw it, the treacherous blood mounted to John Wardlaw's forehead, and his first impulse was to retreat. He had strength to bid her an indifferent farewell before her mother; but alone, the difficulty of his task was doubled. However, he blurted it out at once.

"Henrietta, I am going; I have come to say good-bye."

She did not speak—she had been pepared for it; she only rose from the sofa, where she was seated, and held out her hand to him tremblingly.

"Good-bye, Jack."

"Good-bye, dear Pussy;" and he stood before her, holding it tightly between his own.

Their eyes met and regarded one another solemnly. The next day would see them doubly and irretrievably parted; and as they lingered there, it appeared to both of them as if they were standing beyond the confines of the grave, where the importance of earthly trifles melts away, and the secrets of all hearts are revealed.

"God bless you!" she faltered; but her love was too much in her eyes and in her tone.

At the sight and sound of it, at the thought that in a few hours they would be separated, to all intents and purposes, for ever, John Wardlaw's manhood trampled on his resolution, and he forgot everything but that he passionately loved the woman before him.

"Henrietta, dearest!" he exclaimed; "my love and my life! I am an outcast and an alien from your arms! But give me a word, a look, before I go hence, to tell me that we are one in heart, if we can never be in deed!"

She raised her long black lashes suddenly; her glorious grey eyes, dilated with joy and astonishment, seemed to meet and pierce the very depths of his own; and then with a cry, for which he was unprepared—a cry half of happiness and half of surprise—she sprang forward into his embrace, and Pussy, the love of his childhood and of his life, lay in his arms.

They forgot everything then, excepting that they loved each other.

"Oh, Jack!" she murmured, softly, "it has been for so long—so long! At first I thought I should live to see this day; but lately I have given up all hopes of it. And you really love me—*really, really?*—better than anyone else in the world? Better than you have ever loved before? Me—and me only?"

"Pussy," he answered, passionately, "I cannot remember the hour when I did not love you! I have been wild and half-mad since, but I loved you through it all; and if I had guessed the blessed truth, that you returned my affection, sooner, the troubles which have encompassed me might never have been. What made you love me, Pussy?"

She glanced shyly upwards at his face, and as she did so, his lips met hers.

She did not demur or shrink away, as a girl might do at the first seal set upon a happy love. She had hungered and thirsted too long—she had been nearly starved to death for lack of nourishment, and love's feast was spread before her. With a passion almost akin to his own, her pomegranate mouth rested upon his, whilst the fragrance of her breath came and went upon his face and made his senses reel beneath its influence. Their spirits "rushed together at the meeting of the lips."

Only for a minute. Let those who would condemn remember that the joy was transient, that the taste of the wine was all these sinners could boast of; and their penalty was, that never afterwards had cup or glass, however brimming, the power again to satisfy them.

With that one guilty kiss, Henrietta Stuart came back to herself, and with a face burning like fire at the remembrance of who she was, and what she had done, she disengaged her figure hastily from the clasp of his strong arms, and flung herself upon the sofa.

"Oh! Jack," she exclaimed, "forget it—pray, *pray* forget it. What can you think of me?"

"Think of you?" he answered, as, taking a seat beside her, he attempted to regain possession of her hand. "I only think, what I have ever done, that you are the dearest and the sweetest of women to me. Pussy, darling, don't be unkind—look at me, speak to me, tell me again that you love me."

"I *can't*," she whispered, fearfully. "Oh! Jack, I have been so wrong, so foolish. Think what I did, and to-morrow is my wedding-day."

He had almost forgotten it till then; but now he cursed his fate, and hers—raved at the events crowding upon them, and which no deed of theirs could now anticipate; and declaimed as a lover under the circumstances might have been supposed to declaim—but as John Wardlaw had promised himself that he would not.

"I am so poor, my darling," he exclaimed, "so abjectly poor, how could I have told you of my love, and asked you to sink with myself, or be a pensioner upon your father's bounty? I had no right to lift my eyes up to you—you are so far above me in station, and worth, and beauty—but I am a man, Pussy, and in looking on you, I can remember nothing but that you are a woman, and my beloved. And now I am going away from you—I shall never see your sweet eyes beaming on me, or hear your dear voice call my name again; for England would be unbearable to me, darling, knowing you to be another man's wife, and I will never meet you until we stand together at the judgment day."

"Oh, don't say that, Jack," she exclaimed, in an outburst of feeling, "or you will break my heart. Let me think I shall see you again, dearest; let me dream that the day will come when we shall stand together with our hands clasped in one another's, and that our last years may be cheered by a loving friendship.

"To what purpose, my Pussy! Think of to-morrow."

"I can't do it," she sobbed, "I must be free. Oh, God help me!"

Then he was alarmed at what he had done. He had broken the promise he had made to himself, had undammed the rapid course of his own feelings, and allowed them to flow impetuously whither they would; and what if the consequences should be that this woman, warm-hearted and passionate as himself, should dare to break through the trammels of society and openly refuse to fulfil the engagement which she had maintained for so long, and the completion of which was now so near at hand?

He loved her as his life. If he could have offered her an equivalent in exchange for her broken troth, he would have dared and defied everything, so that he might take her to his bosom, in spite of her promise and the world.

But if he permitted or persuaded her to break her engagement for him, it would be as if he asked her to keep faith with a shadow, to lavish her warm, young love upon a will-o'-the-wisp, for he had no prospect of making her his wife.

Added to which, a bitter thought arose of the treacherous and ungrateful part he would be acting towards his kind friends, the Stuarts.

John Wardlaw was ashamed of himself. Sitting down by the girl's side, he forcibly took possession of her hand, and made her attend to him.

"Pussy, darling," he said, "for God's sake listen to me. I have been very, very wrong; I have told you, in a mad moment, of a love which I can never offer you, and which I should have died sooner than confess. The only thing we can do to remedy the evil is to try to forget it. It was madness, dearest, on your part and mine; but you are strong enough, when the madness is past, to do what is right, both for you and myself. You are courageous, and honourable, and loving, dear Pussy, and I am only everything that is dishonourable to have entrapped you into such a scene. Forgive me, dear, for I am very miserable; and yet I cannot help thanking you for what you have told me to-day. I shall carry the remembrance that you love me to my dying hour. I shall never touch another woman's lips, darling, for my own are sacred to me since yours have pressed them; and the only consolation I shall take from England will be the hope that in heaven you will be given to me, and feel no shadow rest upon our love. But in this world, my beloved, to hope is hopeless; and since we cannot be blessed, since it is impossible that happiness can ever be ours, for Heaven's sake let us not add wrong and injustice to the burden of our misery. I am going now, Pussy. I cannot forgive myself for what has passed between us—but say you forgive me, for perhaps I shall enter the shadow of death before we meet again."

"Forgive you!" she sobbed, "what have I to forgive you? my own, my dearest, my beloved! Yes, go, and God go with you and remain with me."

If he had lingered to echo her farewell, he would have added to her remorse and his own.

Feeling this, John Wardlaw, with one wild agonised look directed to where she sat, bowed down upon the sofa, silently passed from out her presence—as the sun sinks beneath the horizon—and the light of Henrietta Stuart's life went out with him for evermore.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

ACT THE LAST: SCENE—BURMAH

> Nature hath assigned
> Two sovereign remedies for human grief;
> Religion, surest, firmest, first, and best,
> Strength to the weak, and to the wounded balm;
> And strenuous action next.
>
> SOUTHEY.

A CERTAIN modern and very popular author has chosen the Western Hemisphere for his particular worship; the boundless prairies form his shrine; the "Father of Waters" is his idol, and he is, apparently, never weary of hymning the praises of the country which he loves.

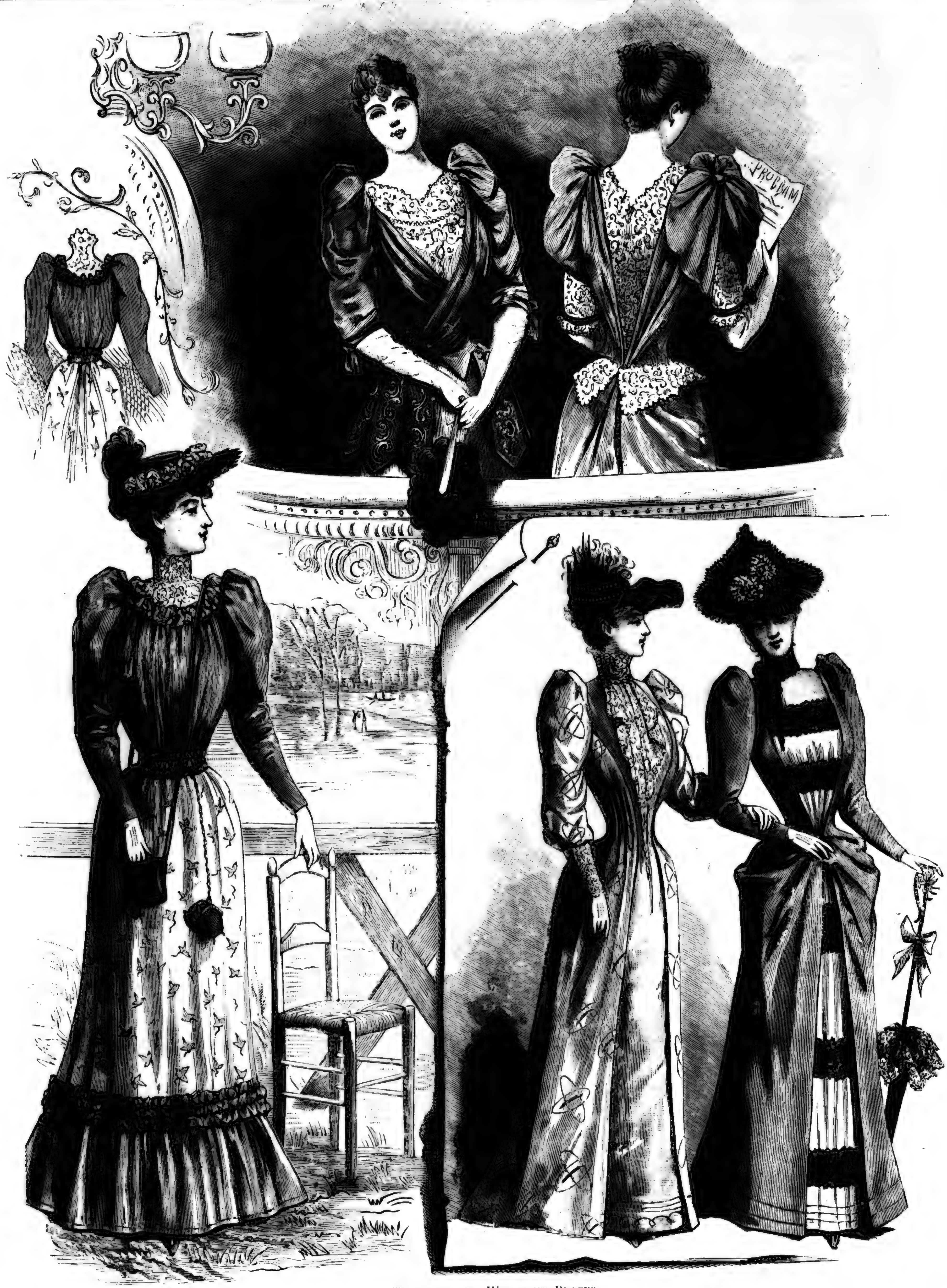
But other lands can boast of scenes as fair as any the Far West can produce; other forests can furnish situations as thrillingly dangerous or romantically inconvenient; other rivers are broad and swift and strong, and have banks which are alive with alligators. and down which, when night falls, the wild elephants and crafty tigers come to drink their fill.

Burmah, that country which is so little known, excepting on the map; whose vast interior of primeval forests and wild river scenery require only the aid of a little imagination and a fertile pen to furnish any quantity of thrilling adventure, defies American prairies or Australian plains to outdo her in fertility or loveliness.

See her miles and miles of densest forest scenery, where the branches of the trees meet overhead and interweave, until they almost obliterate the light of heaven, whilst, as if to forbid the dissolution of their loving clasp, parasites cling to every bough, and twist their thongs about each fragile stem, bowing down the lower part of the tree by their weight, until they reach the ground again and strike root in half a hundred places, whilst their fresh verdure is intermixed with blossoms of the most gorgeous and variegated hues. Here the rhododendrons grow in wildest profusion, opening their splendid flowers for the benefit of the butterflies alone (butterflies with coats of blue, black, and orange plush, and wings that measure eleven inches across), and close them, unrepiningly, when their time arrives, never dreaming that their loveliness has been wasted because no human eye has lit upon it. Here the carpet which your horse tramples beneath his feet is formed of pineapples, with their fruit in rich perfection, exuding a faint, sickly smell as it lies rotting ungathered on the ground, and their light, variegated leaves of white and green affording a beautiful contrast to the darkness of the foliage above. The delicate air-plants hang from the cleft branches of the trees; feather of various shades, which turn out to be grasses, nod deridingly far above your reach, and the vegetation becomes lovelier and more strange, and the atmosphere closer, and the silence more profound, the deeper you penetrate into the Burmese jungle. Now a long-armed ape swings himself, by the aid of a friendly branch right across your path, and if you are unaccustomed to the sight, your breath is taken away for a minute, and you have serious thoughts of turning back again. But the wild monkey is all that you are likely to meet in the jungle in the present year of our Lord, within a morning's ride from Rangoon, for the beasts of the forests are cowards, and shrink away before the inroads of civilisation. "Tiger Alley" remains there still, to traverse which is akin to riding through a hole in a bouquet; but the most ferocious tigers which linger there now are the painted tiger lilies, which crowd its banks, and into the tangled foliage of which no one hesitates to place his hands or head, and has no fear, by so doing, of rousing anything more dangerous than a bird or a bee, disturbed, whilst on a foraging expedition, by his hasty assault.

Even the cantonment itself, though it has been sadly cut up for the accommodation of the English, has not lost the prevailing characteristics of romance, even from the proximity of bricks and mortar. Its roads, shaded by the gay tulip-tree, with its abundance of blossom, with the graceful palmyra and the feathery bamboo, which, though the commonest, is the most elegant of all shrubs, amongst whose roots, cacti, such as are here only seen in hothouses, and deadly fungi, orange, scarlet, and white, and of the strangest and most unheard-of forms, peep out and add to the marvellous beauty of the whole. When the sun, never so hot as in India, has gone down, and a cool breeze sets in from the great Irrawaddy, upon whose banks the town of Rangoon is built, the dark Eastern trees which line its roads have their olive-green foliage suddenly laden with what appear at a distance to be snow-white blossoms, but which, on inspection, prove to be hundreds and hundreds of paddy-birds, who, tucking their long crane-like legs beneath them, sit in dozens on each bough, with their heads under their wings, and nothing but the light puffy down, which constitutes their tail, visible to the passer-by. Then it is that the golden bells, which ornament the fretwork of the numerous pagodas, commence to tinkle musically in the evening air, and that the natives of the country kneel by the wayside with their faces turned towards their great temple, the Dagon Pagoda, whose gilded sides, elevated by nearly four hundred stone steps from the level of the town, can be seen for miles around. Then the priests, clad in yellow vestments, the colour of their office, come forth from their houses, and with baskets or trays slung in front of them, walk through the villages, ringing a little bell to announce their presence, which brings each matron quickly to her door with a contribution to the priestly meal; for the natives of Burmah hold their religion and its ministers in high honour, and always support the latter by voluntary contributions.

To be continued.



Toilettes for Watering Places.

For Prices of Paper Models and Flat Patterns, see end of Descriptions.

Current Fashions for Children.

In spite of the advancing season, embroidery still remains the most fashionable trimming for children's dresses, but it is always used in such a way that it may be easily replaced by trimming of some other description. Our illustrations this month show a number of pretty styles trimmed either with embroidery or with its best substitutes, soft silk and velvet. In any of these dresses, embroidery or one of its more substantial and seasonable substitutes may be used indifferently, neither the dress material nor the style of the costume are in any way affected by the nature of the ornaments.

The first dress, fig. 2, is an instance in point; it is made of plain rust-coloured woollen and trimmed with tan-coloured guipure, or, equally well, with tan-coloured surah. The full skirt is ornamented with three groups of narrow tucks. The front of the full bodice is in a single piece, the fastening being at the back. Both the front and back are drawn in at the waist with gauging; the top part is gauged across the chest and shoulders to form a square yoke framed by a gathered frill of guipure, or surah; a frilled basque to match is added at the waist. The sleeve is a plain coat shape. The collar is covered with guipure.

The dress for a little girl of six (fig. 4) may be worn with or without the crossed Marie Antoinette fichu, which is, however, a very pretty addition for evening wear or for outdoor wear on fine sunny days. The frock is made of chinchilla grey striped cashmere, with a gathered flounce to match, edging the skirt all round. Both the heading and the edge of the flounce are bordered with a broad flat piping of light grey silk, as if the flounce were lined throughout with the silk. The full bodice is short-waisted and fastened at the back; the sleeve is also full and drawn in between the elbow and the wrist, forming a deep cuff of a w bouillonnés, with a little frill of silk at the wrist. A similar frill finishes off the neck, and the fichu is made entirely of the light grey silk, and edged all round with a frill to match.

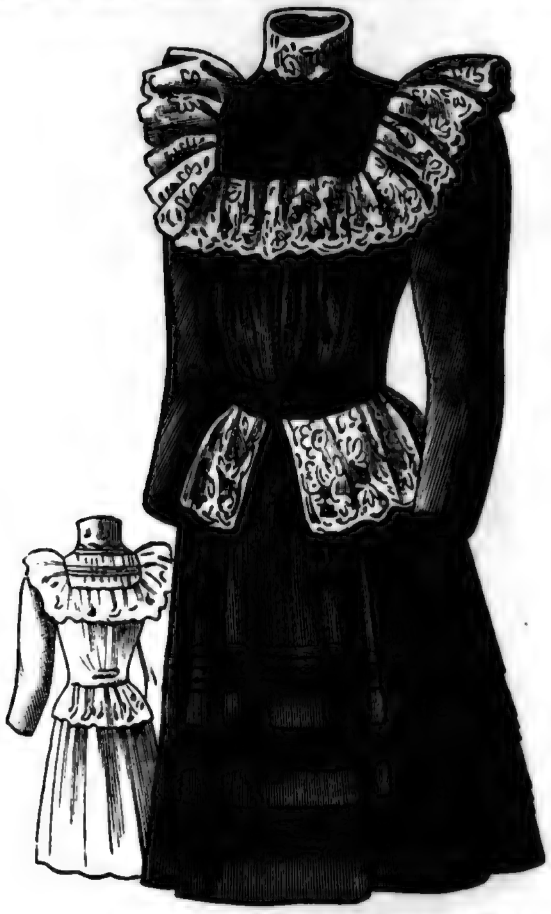


Fig. 2. Dress for a Girl of Ten.

Velvet will be a very favourite trimming for autumn costumes made of plain and striped woollens. Fig. 5 is a good example of a walking costume; it is made of grey-blue ribbed woollen, and the skirt is mounted in double box-pleats. The jacket is open in front, and cut round the edge in pointed saw-tooth scallops; the trimming of cord and buttons on each scallop is carried some way up the basque to give the scallops the appearance of overlapping. The skirt front, with a pleat and buttons down the centre, is of grey-blue surah matching the material, velvet is used for the turned down collar, the pointed Swiss band, and on the sleeves in a darker shade. It will be noticed that the velvet trimming on the sleeves is not a cuff added on outside, but the end of an undersleeve of velvet inserted under the woollen sleeve, which is cut up a little at the back seam to show a little more of the velvet at this part. These little finishing touches are too often overlooked, yet in nearly all cases much of the style of the dress depends on the amount of attention that is paid to these details, and they are always carefully thought out and designed to carry out the general idea of the dress. Now that fashion is so very nearly stationary, the minor details of a dress, even if it is only a little girl's frock, are the only parts susceptible of alteration, and the introduction of a little novelty.

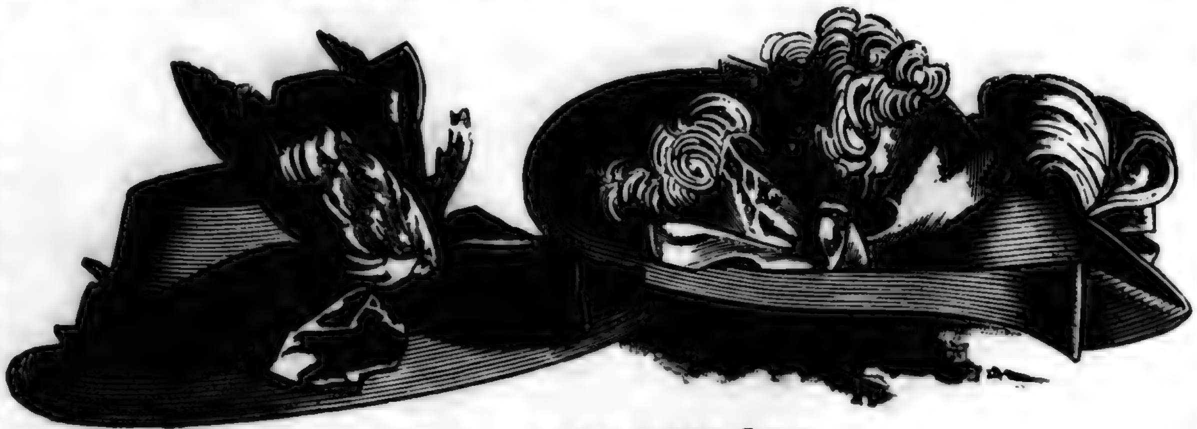


Fig. 1. Hats for Little Girls.

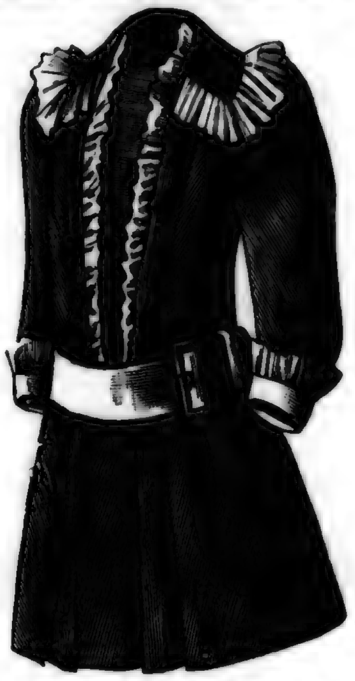


Fig 3. Blouse Costume.

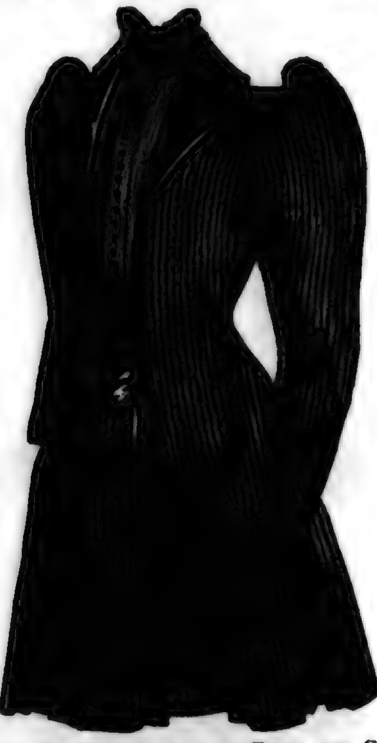


Fig. 5. Costume for a Girl of Seven.

In fig. 6 we have a very pretty pleated frock for a little girl, the pleats mounted on the rounded velvet yoke being drawn back to each side leaving a plain centre robing, gradually widening out towards the feet. Both the front and the back are pleated in this way, but at the back the pleats fall straight to the edge. The skirt is bordered with a band of velvet, the round yoke, collar, and pointed band at the waist are all made of similar velvet. The full sleeve, drawn in at the back above the elbow with a little bunch of gathers, is mounted on a cuff of the dress material. The trimming round the collar, yoke and cuffs is an imitation of feather, made of fine silk braid cut in short ends and curled. The dress is very pretty in blue bengaline and velvet in a darker shade of blue, but may be quite as effectively and more economically carried out in woollen fabric and velvet or velveteen.

A useful and novel dress for a girl of nine or ten, is that illustrated at fig. 7; the material is a fine navy blue serge, the trimmings are composed of white wool guipure passementerie in narrow insertion and pointed edging. The skirt is bordered with two bands of blue braid with a row of the white insertion between, a band of the pointed edging heading this trimming. The low corselet bodice, cut in a shallow point at the back and in a low round in front, has a deep basque, and is fastened a little to the right side of the front. There is a little fulness at the waist drawn in by pleats, and the corselet is edged all round with the guipure insertion. The yoke, or under bodice, and the puffs on the sleeves are of open white woollen guipure laid over blue; the collar and sleeve ruffles match this, and the dress is finished off with ribbon round the neck and a ribbon rosette at the waist. If the white trimmings are thought not sufficiently practical, there are many varieties of black fancy braid and passementerie that could be used in their place, and the

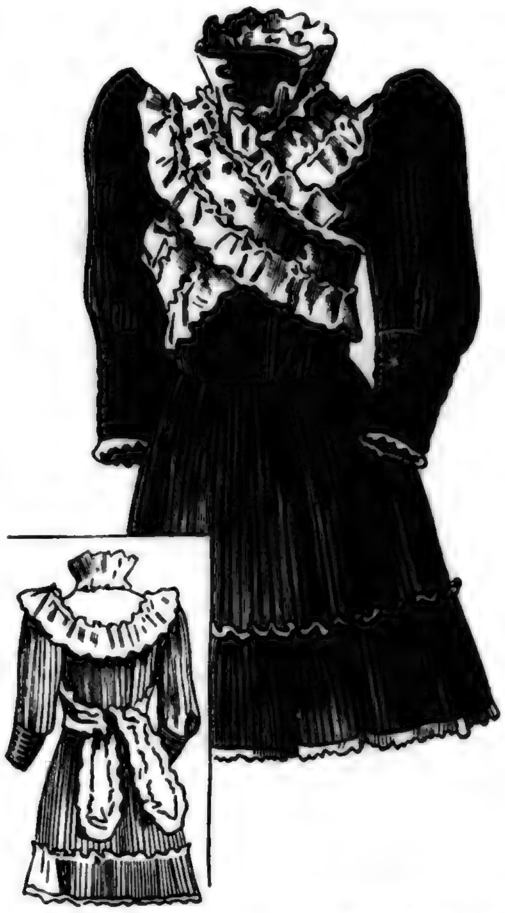


Fig. 4. Dress for a Little Girl of Six.

yoke and sleeve puffs could be made of velvet; in fact, the whole of the trimming could be carried out in velvet.

Fig. 8 shows a way in which silk may be employed for trimming a woollen dress made of café au lait woollen material. The skirt is ornamented with two tucks, a little silk embroidery marking the hem and the tucks. The full bodice fastened at the back is gauged at the neck in the shape of a rounded yoke, and the fulness is brought down in pleats to the waist and framed by the silk bretelles, which are composed of a double flounce of graduated width, pleated up at the shoulders, and falling over the top of the sleeves; these are full and drawn in at the wrist to form a frill lined with a frill of the silk. A frill of the silk is mounted on the plain collar band at the neck, and the sash is of ribbon matching the silk, which may be in the same or a lighter shade.

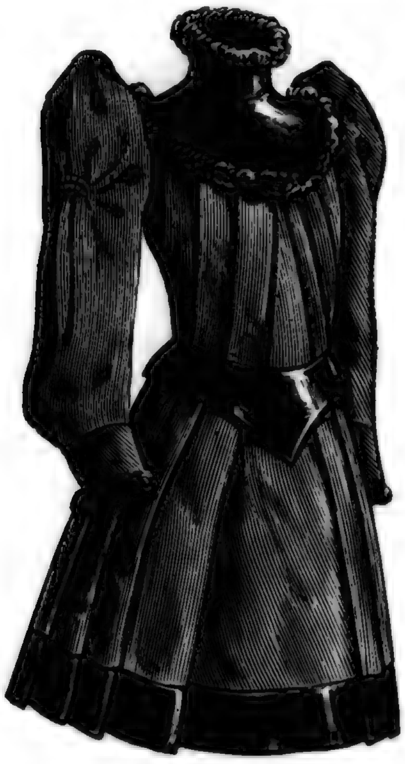


FIG. 6. FROCK FOR LITTLE GIRL OF FIVE.

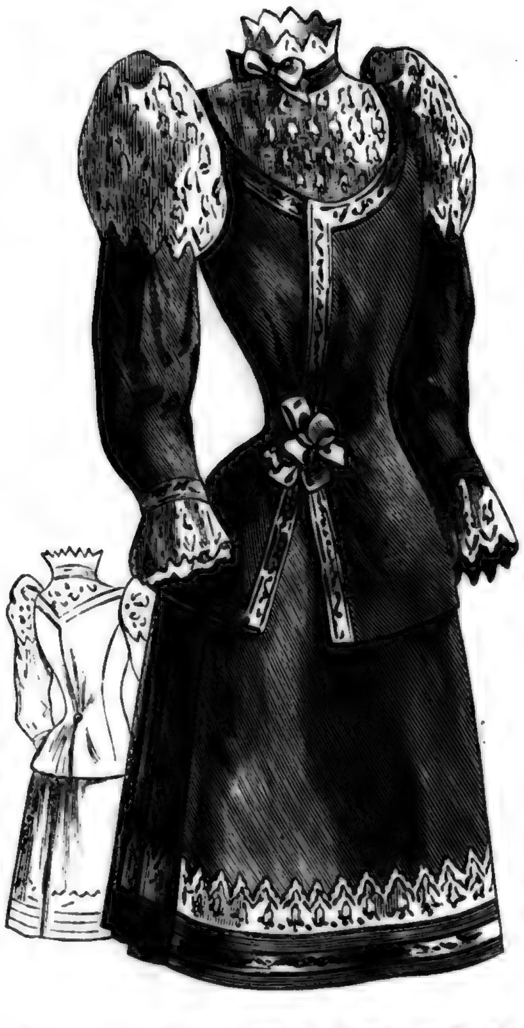


FIG. 7. COSTUME FOR A GIRL OF NINE.

Another costume for a girl of the same age is illustrated at fig. 10; this is in quite a different style, and has the fashionable short Eton jacket, with shirt of the same material, open in front like a redingote. The skirt and jacket are made of leather-coloured woollen, the jacket fronts are ornamented with large buttons; the short basque is open a little way up at the sides; the sleeves are of the same material, and quite plain. The front of the dress is of felt-coloured surah, the blouse is tucked at the top, and the skirt is tucked in the some way for eight or nine inches below the waist. The band and collars are also of surah, ornamented with silver braid and silk embroidery. This simple and stylish little costume can be carried out in almost any colours and materials.

Blouse dresses are always in vogue for little girls under six or seven; a pretty outdoor costume in this style is fig. 3, which is made of fine blue serge, and trimmed with frills of light blue or cream surah. The blouse is pleated on each side of the plain plastron and drawn in at the waist by a leather belt; the back is pleated in the centre. The cuffs are of surah, edged like the collar and fronts, with a little frill to match. Fig. 9 is in blue poplin; the skirt is mounted in box pleats, the bodice is pleated back and front, and the pleats in front are ornamented with a little silk embroidery and mounted on a plain yoke covered with tan-coloured guipure. The cuffs are also covered with guipure, and the dress is fastened round the waist by a leather belt, for which a ribbon sash might very well be substituted.

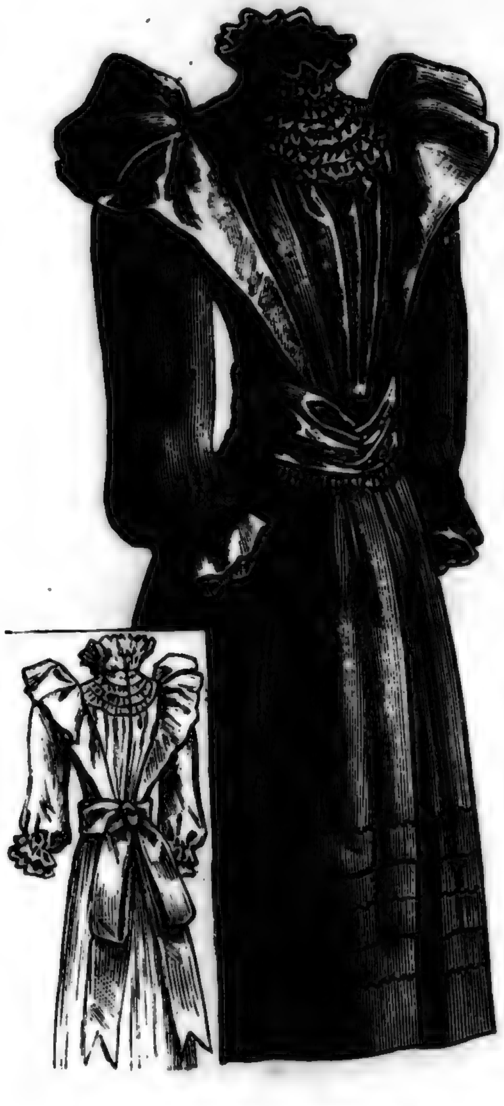


FIG. 8. DRESS FOR A GIRL OF TWELVE.

A great many felt hats will be worn later on, but for the present straw hats are generally preferred; the first hat, illustrated at fig. 1, is of beige straw trimmed with brown velvet, the long bows resting on the brim, and brown and yellow wings rising above the crown. The second hat is of grey straw, the brim very much bent and fluted at the back. The trimming consists of grey ribbon and feathers. Beige, tan and grey hats are all fashionable, and many of them are trimmed with rosettes of satin or velvet in pink, pale blue, or pale green. The same colours will be generally adopted for felt hats, which are made chiefly in wide brimmed shapes, eccentricities of form being wisely avoided for children's head gear.

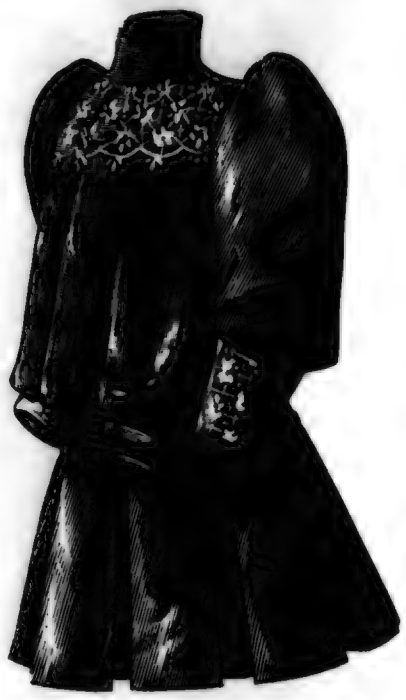


FIG. 9. BLOUSE DRESS FOR LITTLE GIRL.

In paletots there are as yet no absolute novelties, but plenty of pretty and sensible models of short jackets and long cloaks that will be worn until heavier winter cloaks are needed. Some very convenient circular cloaks with double fronts are made of plaid woollens; they are gauged at the neck and drawn in at the waist with a band, and finished off with a wide ruched collar reaching to the shoulders.

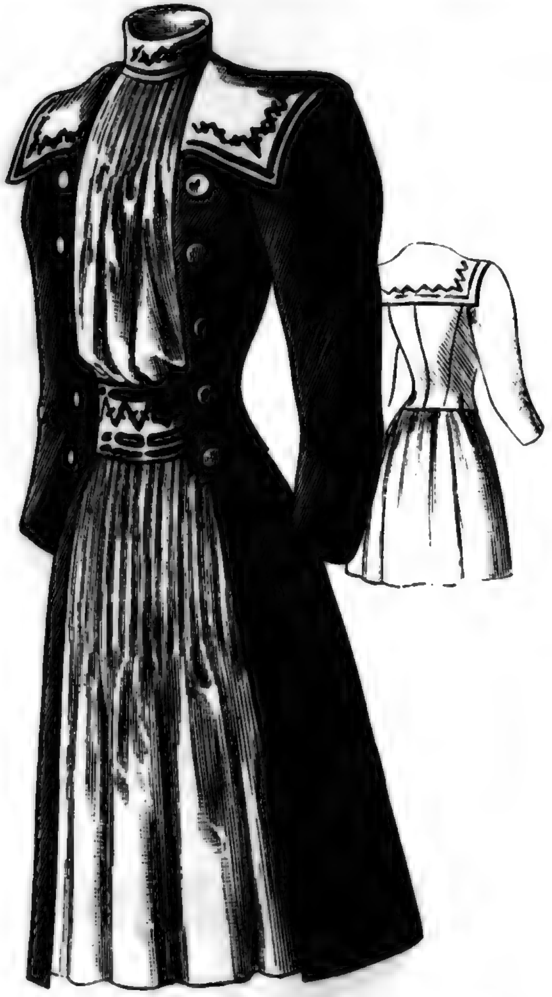


FIG. 10. COSTUME FOR A GIRL OF TWELVE.

Myra's Hints to Correspondents.

THERE can be no doubt as to the continued favour in which Scotch tweeds will be held during the coming season; they are making their appearance in every possible colour and pattern, many of the designs being in the waved, zigzag, and broken lines that were first seen in fine French woollens and broché silks earlier in the year. Checks of all dimensions, large, small, and medium, in which bright colours are effectively combined with more sober tints of brown and fawn, are numerous, and flecked effects are again likely to be in vogue. In many of the tweeds so many and such bright colours are introduced that the materials have almost the effect of tartans. They will make most useful and ladylike autumn costumes, and will be made up in styles that are simplicity itself. Many of the tweeds are waterproof, and although these are chiefly intended for country wear, they will also be much worn in town, especially as there is nothing in their appearance to distinguish them from other tweeds, and the fact of their being rain proof does away with the necessity for carrying about a mackintosh cloak.

The skirts of these dresses are, of course, absolutely plain, and gored at the sides and back, and sometimes also in front; many are buttoned on each side of the front at the top, others have a row of buttons on either side of the front at the edge, but in this case the buttons are simply for ornament, while those at the top serve to fasten the skirt.

A jacket or coat bodice invariably accompanies this plain skirt; the newest jackets are either of the short Eton jacket type, or else they are very long, reaching almost to the knees; as a rule they are very widely opened in front, showing a considerable expanse of shirt-front or tight-fitting waistcoat.

Another new idea is to have the under dress a sleeveless tight-fitting princess gown, open in a V at the neck over a white shirt and collar, and trimmed to the waist with a series of V's of braid, white or black and gold on serge, and brown or beige and gold on tweed. The fastening of this princess dress is at the side or back, in any case quite invisible. The very long open jacket over this is bordered with braid, and the pocket flaps, cuffs, and turned-down collar are trimmed to match.

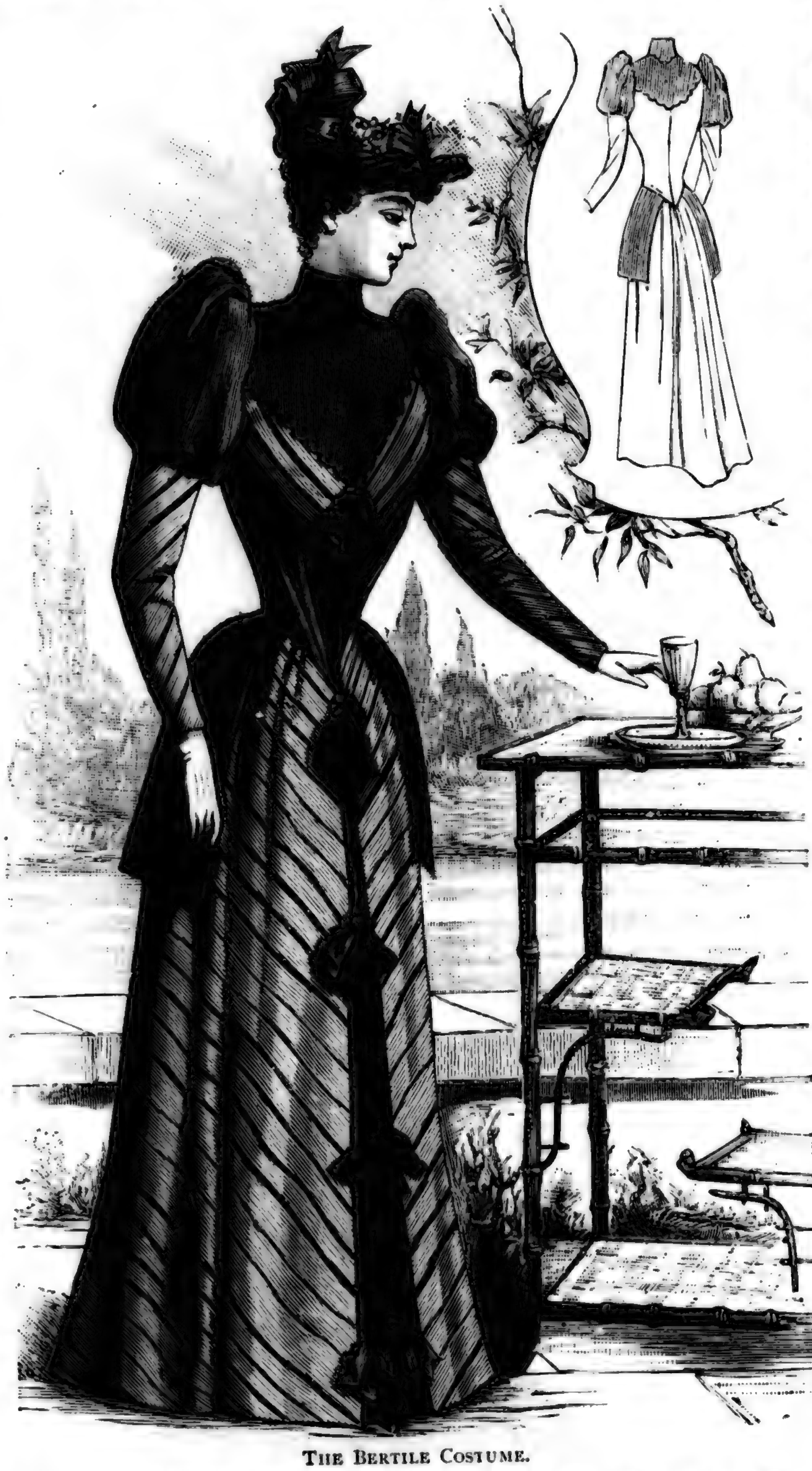
Added basques remain in favour, but they are no longer the same as those worn in the spring; they are cut to fit the figure closely at the top where they are joined to the bodice, but the lower part is full and falls in easy folds all round; examples of these full basques will be found in our illustrations.

The short shoulder capes that ornament coats and cloaks follow the same idea; they fit closely round the neck, but are full at the edge, and stand out from the shoulders.

The leather hems that border the short skirts of shooting and fishing costumes may very well be adopted for country and travelling costumes, when there is much walking to be done and roads are muddy; pretty shades of tan in soft leather are most used for this purpose, and the jacket with its pockets, cuffs and collar are bound to match. Leather is very much employed this season in many ways; there are Swiss belts of leather, waistcoats of very soft leather or kid, gaiters, gauntlets and bretelles, veritable braces, of leather are the latest ornaments for blue serge dresses. A costume made in this material has the plain skirt buttoned on each side and trimmed at the edge with three pipings of leather. The bodice with a little fulness front and back, but no basque, is drawn in at the waist by a leather belt with a large buckle, and the leather braces up each side of the bodice in front, and passed round the neck at the back, are passed through smaller buckles on the chest. The deep gauntlet cuffs are piped with leather.

The edges of skirts, jackets, gauntlet-cuffs and pockets are sometimes cut in square or pointed tabs, and piped with leather; when the under skirt has a hem of leather, this makes a most useful costume for wet weather.

Tweed and shawl capes are worn on every possible occasion; they are long, reaching in many cases to the knees or thereabouts, and are chiefly made in check and plaid tweeds of very light weight, but soft and warm, and of extremely good quality. The majority have a single wide pleat from the shoulder seam front and back, and an extra pleat below the waist at the back, or else a sharply-curved seam to give the necessary fulness; they are in all cases drawn in at the waist behind and finished off with a turned-down collar and hood, which is often movable and fastened on with tabs and buttons. The cape and hood are lined with silk; the capes made from shawls are edged with the fringe of the shawl.



THE BERTILE COSTUME.

Dress of livery-coloured ribbed woollen, striped with blue. Plain bias-cut skirt, open down the front over a pleating of blue silk, the fronts joined at intervals by strings of blue ribbon. Added basques of blue silk at the sides. Pointed bias-cut bodice, the fronts open over a narrow plastron of silk. Pointed yoke and collar of blue silk, embroidered at the edge. Short puffed sleeve of silk, and bias-cut tight sleeve of the woollen. Blue velvet hat, trimmed to match. Quantity of material required: woollen, 7 yards; silk, 4½ yards.

For Prices of Paper Models and Flat Patterns, see end of DESCRIPTIONS.

Capes bought in the spring and made of suitable materials may be renovated for autumn and winter wear with fur trimmings. Many capes are being shown in different kinds of cloth in light and dark colours—beige, fawn, grey, red, navy and black, with yokes and collars of fur; sealskin, astrakan, beaver, and otter are the furs most used, and besides the collar and yoke, or collar only, the fronts of the cape are bordered with fur, and the back part is also opened up to the waist and trimmed on each side with fur.

Princess dresses are undoubtedly coming in, but in a great many cases this form is reserved for the back, while the front is cut like an Eton jacket over a prettily draped waistcoat of a lighter material. For exceptionally good figures there is nothing like the plain princess dress, cut low and draped across the chest over an underbodice of velvet. The fastening is either at the back or on one side, and as invisible as possible, and the skirt falls straight to the feet, and is there trimmed to suit the pleasure or convenience of the wearer. In a good many instances the difficulty of fitting the dress over the hips is avoided by draping the front of the skirt round the figure a little below the waist.

In altering foulard and other light summer dresses for evening wear, the good and easily produced effects of transparent and semi-transparent sleeves should be kept in mind. A very pretty style for sleeves, and one that is quite new, is to make all the lower part from the elbow to the wrist of bouillonnés of black net divided by bands of net or lace insertion, with rows of narrow ribbon or velvet run through the holes, each row ending on the inside of the sleeve with a little rosette. The sleeve can be finished off with a ruffle of the net, or of lace, or with the long mediæval point now fashionable, and made of the net or lace with velvet or ribbon run through it. Sometimes the whole of the sleeve is made in this way, the upper part being lined and the lower part unlined; gauze and other light fabrics may be used in the same way, with bands of jet passementerie or of fancy galon between the puffs, and a chemisette or fichu may be easily made to correspond with the sleeves. White or tan lace, chiffon in every colour, mousseline de soie, etc., etc., any light transparent fabric in fact, is suitable for these pretty sleeves. A flounce or bouillonné to match edging the skirt would be a still further improvement.

In renovating the skirts of walking dresses it may be well to remember that a narrow puffing of velvet, quite at the edge, is the newest of all trimmings; it does not last long, but it is easily renewed, and velveteen answers the purpose quite as well as velvet.

Skirts of thick white lace over coloured silk are very pretty for evening wear, and are accompanied by lace blouses drawn in at the waist by a Swiss belt or corselet of the silk, the lace reappearing below the band in the form of a deep basque. Ribbon bretelles or straps over the shoulders, and ribbon bands and bows dividing the puffs of the sleeves, which are unlined, complete the ornamentation of the dress.

Dresses of gauze, mousseline de soie, thin silk, and light brocades are also very fashionable for evening wear, and are in nearly all cases lavishly trimmed with lace.

Watteau pleats of lace falling in a train from the shoulder add dignity and elegance to many dinner dresses; the trains are sometimes pleated, but very often gathered at the shoulders, and they are not infrequently added to dresses that are without trains, or have only very slight trains, to make them more in accordance with present fashions.

The newest lace basques are very long in front, almost as long as the tablier, but become much shorter as they approach the back. They are open in front and mounted in pleats, and look extremely well with dresses having the lace Watteau train at the back. The basque ends under the train

Myra's ✻ Answers ✻ to ✻ Correspondents.

GENERAL RULES FOR CORRESPONDENTS.

1. *Letters asking questions should be written on one side of the paper only, and one question only asked on the same page.*

2. *Letters requiring answers in next month's* JOURNAL *should reach* MYRA *by the 4th of the month. Letters received after this date can only be answered in the following number.*

3. *Letters will be answered in the* JOURNAL *in the order in which they arrive.*

4. *In cases where immediate advice is necessary upon any particular Toilette or Dress, on Furniture and Furnishing, on Needlework, Household Management, Etiquette, Employment for Women, upon Health and Personal Attention, or other subjects,* MYRA *will reply to inquiries by post. In order to meet the expenses attending inquiries and correspondence, with letters requiring such answers by post,* 12 *postage stamps should be enclosed.*

All letters to be addressed to MYRA, 204, *Regent Street, London, W.*

MYRA'S ANSWERS ON DRESS AND FASHION.

SPECIAL RULES FOR CORRESPONDENTS.

1. *Letters regarding the purchase, making-up, and alteration of dresses, &c., should describe height, figure, complexion, and shade of hair, in order that each case may be artistically considered.*

2. *Photographs are useful and may be sent. These will be returned to the owners, but should always be accompanied by a stamped envelobe.*

MISS D. (Torquay).—1. Otter is not so fashionable a fur as beaver fur, but if you had it dyed a darker shade it would make an admirable high stand up collar and deep cuffs for your jacket. 2. Watch chains are worn short, and many are wide and flat, others small and ending in a ball. The watch is worn in the front of the dress, or at the side, but most ladies wear their watches in wristlets, the most convenient and safest place for them.

CRIMSON ROSES.—1. The only way in which you could lengthen your jacket would be to add a deep basque to it all round; this could be made of cloth as nearly like your jacket as possible, and braided all over, or of astrakan cloth. This is what we should recommend. Choose a cloth with a large curl, and make a high collar with revers of the same; cuffs also if you think they will be an improvement. It will probably be necessary to cut off part of the basque of the jacket as the new basque should come nearly to the waist. 2. There is nothing very new in long mantles; a plain redingote or ulster, single or double breasted, and with a removable cape is the newest style; there are also long, plain circular cloaks with silk lined hoods and long capes, made exactly like the short and three-quarter length models, but longer and reaching to the edge of the dress.

ANETA.—Undoubtedly gored skirts without a foundation can be worn by ladies of all ages; the fan skirts are better suited to slim and youthful figures, and the shape is not one to be recommended for velveteen, the cross-cut would interfere with the pile of the material. A gored skirt like that in the Lesson in Dressmaking in the Journal for August would answer very well; each breadth must be lined, and you can ornament the seams with narrow jet trimming, or leave them untrimmed. Front draperies are not much worn but you could have small paniers, or open the front over a pleating of another material like the dress on page 4, in which the sides are very slightly draped, or like the last dress on page 23; see also the dress on page 26. A handsome fringe basque edging the bodice would also modify the extreme plainness and would look very well indeed.

YUM-YUM.—1. The Japanese sash bow simply consists of two wide loops rising up the back and pinned in place. 2. Your white shoes embroidered with jet beads would do nicely, or you could wear shoes of black polished kid with jet buckles. 3. The toes are neither very pointed nor very square, but a happy medium between the two.

MRS. D.—1. So handsome a material as brocade should have all the breadths lined with silk throughout; you need not have a very good silk for the purpose: S. Lewis and Co., of the Holborn silk market, would send you patterns of shot glacé silks at about 2s. per yard, which would answer admirably. The newest patterns in brocades are large, and consist of rings, zigzag stripes, broken bars and lines, &c. 2. The old way of drawing up skirts, by sewing rings at intervals on the inside of the seams, and then passing fine cord through them and drawing this up at the waist would be as good as any. The first seams on each side would not require the rings, these need only begin where the edge of the dress begins to increase in length.

MIRANDA.—For an occasion like a wedding one of the new woollens with appliqué velvet embroidery at the edge would make you a very suitable and handsome dress. Peter Robinson, of Oxford Street, has these in all colours and with different degrees of embroidery. They are not cheap, especially those which are richly embroidered and fringed, but they are quite new and will answer your purpose well. The embroidery edges the skirt, and there are separate ornaments for the bodice and sleeves.

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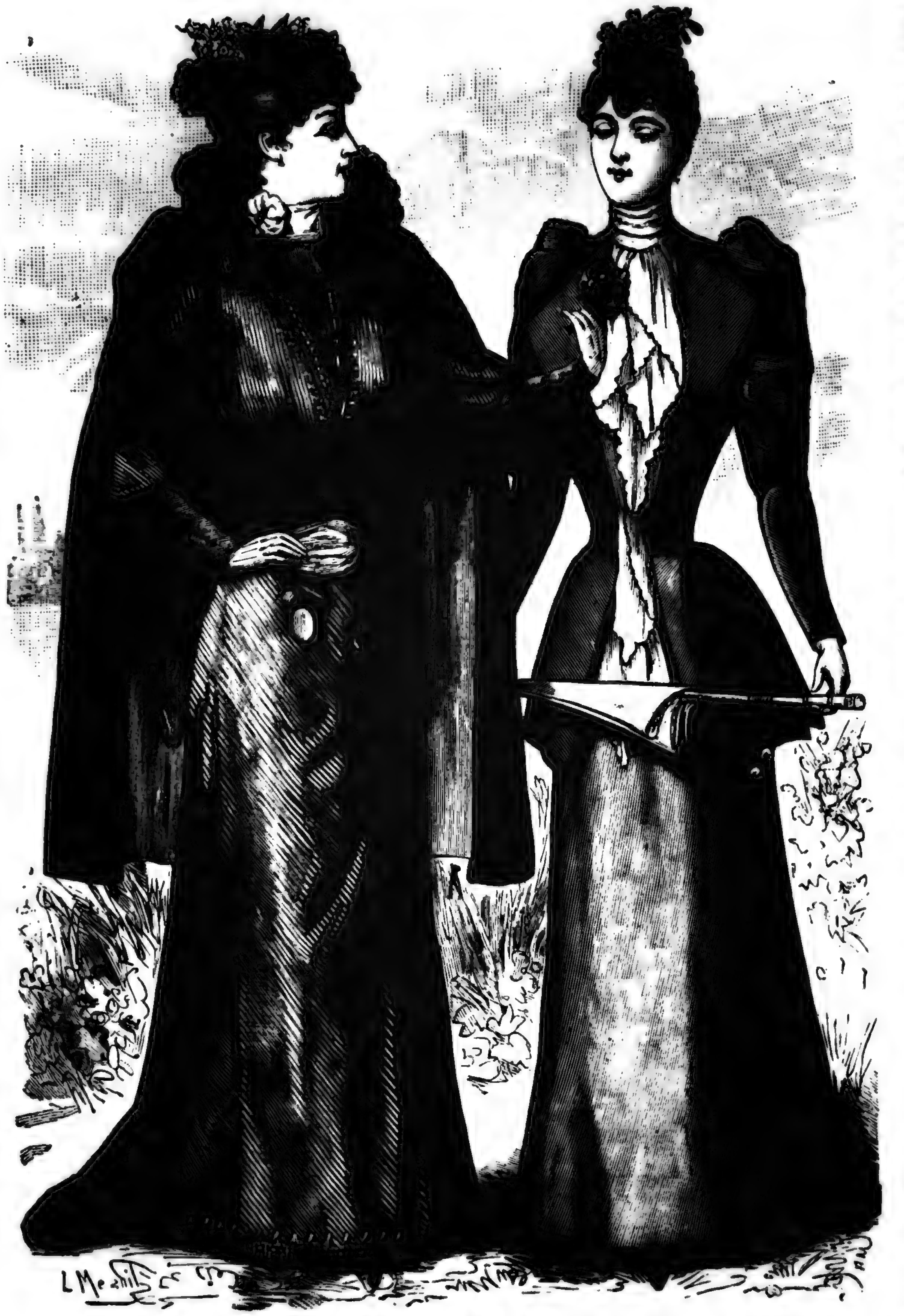


NEW WALKING COSTUMES.

Fig. 1. Costume of rabbit-grey ribbed woollen. Plain bias cut skirt, gored at the back; the front edged with narrow embroidery in grey silk and steel. Bodice cut on the straight and without breast-pleats, and open at the top over an under bodice of grey silk, studded with steel. Steel and silk galon round the opening. Puffed sleeves, the lower tight part of silk. Cape of Vandyke-brown vigogne, lined with grey silk; grey feather collar. Brown velvet capote. Quantity of material required—woollen, 7 yards.

Fig. 2. Skirt of tan-coloured cloth, gored at the sides and back, and bordered with a narrow bouillonné of green velvet. Cloth jacket, with deep basques and wide revers, all the edges ornamented with flat pipings of green velvet. The waistcoat entirely covered with coquillé draperies of white crêpe de chine, with scalloped border. Collar to match. Straw capote, trimmed with autumn foliage. Quantity of material required—8 yards.

For Prices of Paper Models and Flat Patterns, see end of DESCRIPTIONS.

Myra's Hints to Correspondents.

THERE can be no doubt as to the continued favour in which Scotch tweeds will be held during the coming season; they are making their appearance in every possible colour and pattern, many of the designs being in the waved, zigzag, and broken lines that were first seen in fine French woollens and broché silks earlier in the year. Checks of all dimensions, large, small, and medium, in which bright colours are effectively combined with more sober tints of brown and fawn, are numerous, and flecked effects are again likely to be in vogue. In many of the tweeds so many and such bright colours are introduced that the materials have almost the effect of tartans. They will make most useful and ladylike autumn costumes, and will be made up in styles that are simplicity itself. Many of the tweeds are waterproof, and although these are chiefly intended for country wear, they will also be much worn in town, especially as there is nothing in their appearance to distinguish them from other tweeds, and the fact of their being rain proof does away with the necessity for carrying about a mackintosh cloak.

The skirts of these dresses are, of course, absolutely plain, and gored at the sides and back, and sometimes also in front; many are buttoned on each side of the front at the top, others have a row of buttons on either side of the front at the edge, but in this case the buttons are simply for ornament, while those at the top serve to fasten the skirt.

A jacket or coat bodice invariably accompanies this plain skirt; the newest jackets are either of the short Eton jacket type, or else they are very long, reaching almost to the knees; as a rule they are very widely opened in front, showing a considerable expanse of shirt-front or tight-fitting waistcoat.

Another new idea is to have the under dress a sleeveless tight-fitting princess gown, open in a V at the neck over a white shirt and collar, and trimmed to the waist with a series of V's of braid, white or black and gold on serge, and brown or beige and gold on tweed. The fastening of this princess dress is at the side or back, in any case quite invisible. The very long open jacket over this is bordered with braid, and the pocket flaps, cuffs, and turned-down collar are trimmed to match.

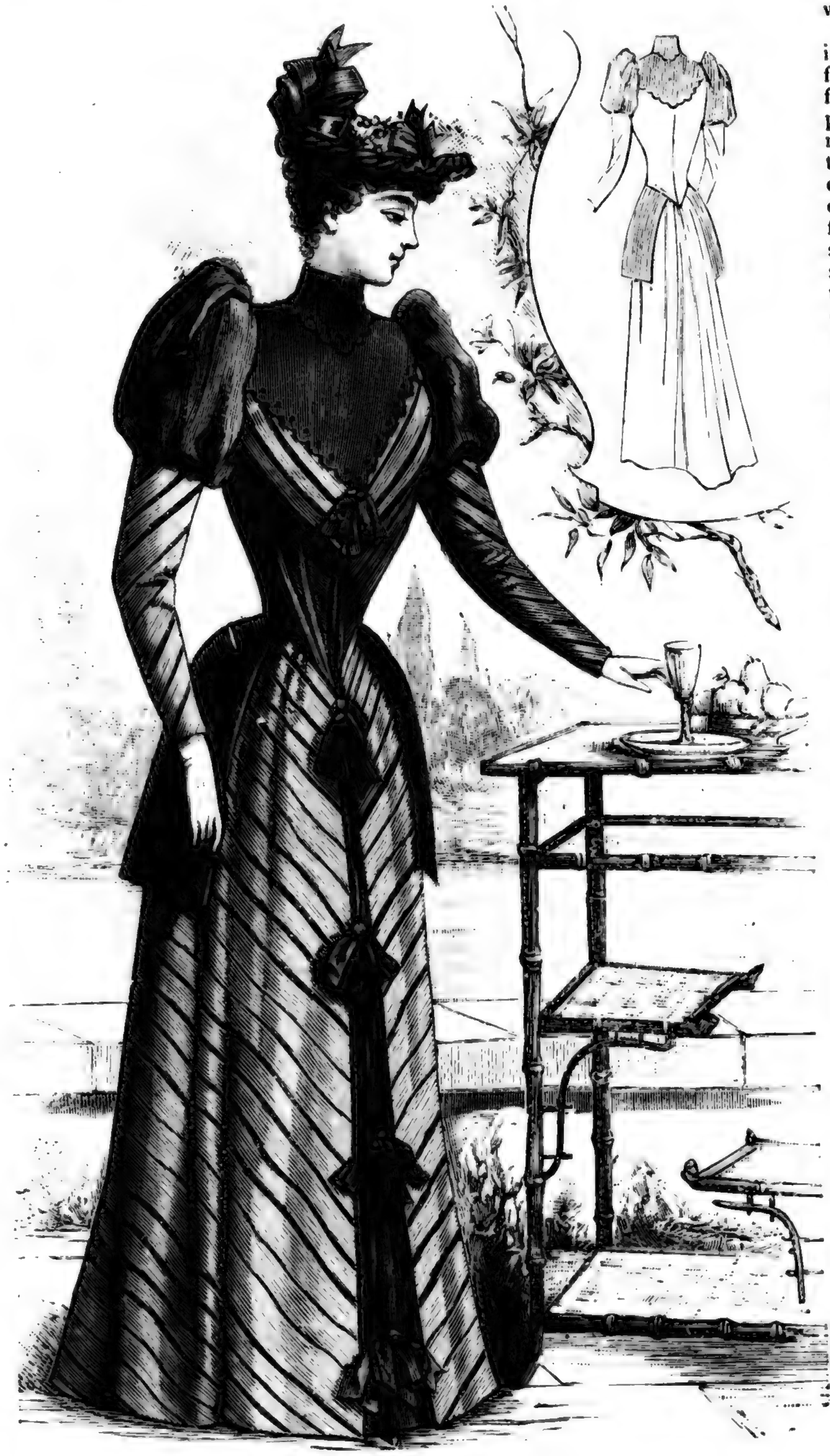
Added basques remain in favour, but they are no longer the same as those worn in the spring; they are cut to fit the figure closely at the top where they are joined to the bodice, but the lower part is full and falls in easy folds all round; examples of these full basques will be found in our illustrations.

The short shoulder capes that ornament coats and cloaks follow the same idea; they fit closely round the neck, but are full at the edge, and stand out from the shoulders.

The leather hems that border the short skirts of shooting and fishing costumes may very well be adopted for country and travelling costumes, when there is much walking to be done and roads are muddy; pretty shades of tan in soft leather are most used for this purpose, and the jacket with its pockets, cuffs and collar are bound to match. Leather is very much employed this season in many ways; there are Swiss belts of leather, waistcoats of very soft leather or kid, gaiters, gauntlets and bretelles, veritable braces, of leather are the latest ornaments for blue serge dresses. A costume made in this material has the plain skirt buttoned on each side and trimmed at the edge with three pipings of leather. The bodice with a little fulness front and back, but no basque, is drawn in at the waist by a leather belt with a large buckle, and the leather braces up each side of the bodice in front, and passed round the neck at the back, are passed through smaller buckles on the chest. The deep gauntlet cuffs are piped with leather.

The edges of skirts, jackets, gauntlet-cuffs and pockets are sometimes cut in square or pointed tabs, and piped with leather; when the under skirt has a hem of leather, this makes a most useful costume for wet weather.

Tweed and shawl capes are worn on every possible occasion; they are long, reaching in many cases to the knees or thereabouts, and are chiefly made in check and plaid tweeds of very light weight, but soft and warm, and of extremely good quality. The majority have a single wide pleat from the shoulder seam front and back, and an extra pleat below the waist at the back, or else a sharply-curved seam to give the necessary fulness; they are in all cases drawn in at the waist behind and finished off with a turned-down collar and hood, which is often movable and fastened on with tabs and buttons. The cape and hood are lined with silk; the capes made from shawls are edged with the fringe of the shawl.



THE BERTILE COSTUME.

Dress of livery-coloured ribbed woollen, striped with blue. Plain bias-cut skirt, open down the front over a pleating of blue silk, the fronts joined at intervals by strings of blue ribbon. Added basques of blue silk at the sides. Pointed bias-cut bodice, the fronts open over a narrow plastron of silk. Pointed yoke and collar of blue silk, embroidered at the edge. Short puffed sleeve of silk, and bias-cut tight sleeve of the woollen. Blue velvet hat, trimmed to match. Quantity of material required: woollen, 7 yards; silk, 4½ yards.

For Prices of Paper Models and Flat Patterns, see end of DESCRIPTIONS.

Capes bought in the spring and made of suitable materials may be renovated for autumn and winter wear with fur trimmings. Many capes are being shown in different kinds of cloth in light and dark colours—beige, fawn, grey, red, navy and black, with yokes and collars of fur; sealskin, astrakan, beaver, and otter are the furs most used, and besides the collar and yoke, or collar only, the fronts of the cape are bordered with fur, and the back part is also opened up to the waist and trimmed on each side with fur.

Princess dresses are undoubtedly coming in, but in a great many cases this form is reserved for the back, while the front is cut like an Eton jacket over a prettily draped waistcoat of a lighter material. For exceptionally good figures there is nothing like the plain princess dress, cut low and draped across the chest over an underbodice of velvet. The fastening is either at the back or on one side, and as invisible as possible, and the skirt falls straight to the feet, and is there trimmed to suit the pleasure or convenience of the wearer. In a good many instances the difficulty of fitting the dress over the hips is avoided by draping the front of the skirt round the figure a little below the waist.

In altering foulard and other light summer dresses for evening wear, the good and easily produced effects of transparent and semi-transparent sleeves should be kept in mind. A very pretty style for sleeves, and one that is quite new, is to make all the lower part from the elbow to the wrist of bouillonnés of black net divided by bands of net or lace insertion, with rows of narrow ribbon or velvet run through the holes, each row ending on the inside of the sleeve with a little rosette. The sleeve can be finished off with a ruffle of the net, or of lace, or with the long mediæval point now fashionable, and made of the net or lace with velvet or ribbon run through it. Sometimes the whole of the sleeve is made in this way, the upper part being lined and the lower part unlined; gauze and other light fabrics may be used in the same way, with bands of jet passementerie or of fancy galon between the puffs, and a chemisette or fichu may be easily made to correspond with the sleeves. White or tan lace, chiffon in every colour, mousseline de soie, etc., etc., any light transparent fabric in fact, is suitable for these pretty sleeves. A flounce or bouillonné to match edging the skirt would be a still further improvement.

In renovating the skirts of walking dresses it may be well to remember that a narrow puffing of velvet, quite at the edge, is the newest of all trimmings; it does not last long, but it is easily renewed, and velveteen answers the purpose quite as well as velvet.

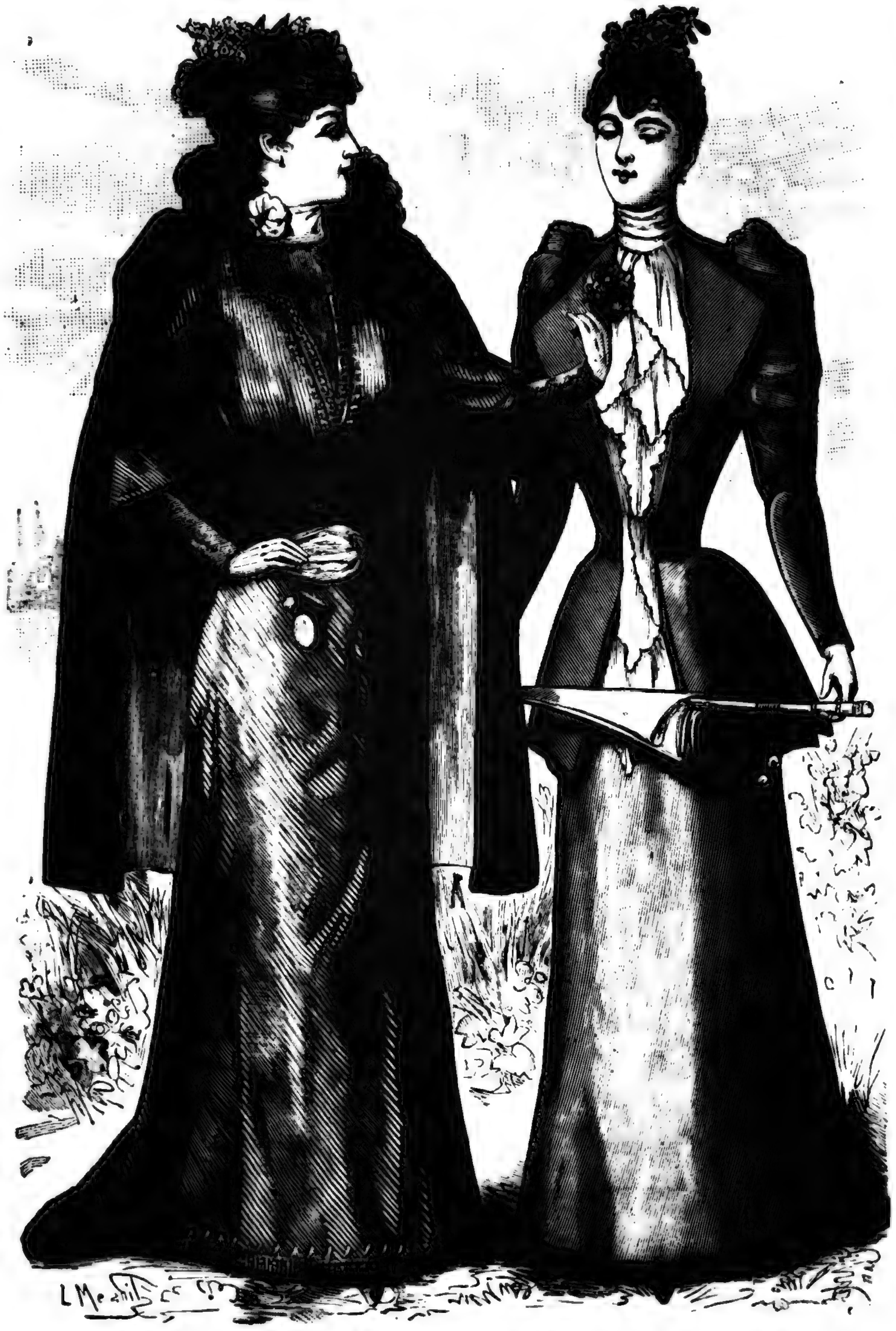
Skirts of thick white lace over coloured silk are very pretty for evening wear, and are accompanied by lace blouses drawn in at the waist by a Swiss belt or corselet of the silk, the lace reappearing below the band in the form of a deep basque. Ribbon bretelles or straps over the shoulders, and ribbon bands and bows dividing the puffs of the sleeves, which are unlined, complete the ornamentation of the dress.

Dresses of gauze, mousseline de soie, thin silk, and light brocades are also very fashionable for evening wear, and are in nearly all cases lavishly trimmed with lace.

Watteau pleats of lace falling in a train from the shoulder add dignity and elegance to many dinner dresses; the trains are sometimes pleated, but very often gathered at the shoulders, and they are not infrequently added to dresses that are without trains, or have only very slight trains, to make them more in accordance with present fashions.

The newest lace basques are very long in front, almost as long as the tablier, but become much shorter as they approach the back. They are open in front and mounted in pleats, and look extremely well with dresses having the lace Watteau train at the back. The basque ends under the train

Myra's Answers to Correspondents.



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GENERAL RULES FOR CORRESPONDENTS.

1. *Letters asking questions should be written on one side of the paper only, and one question only asked on the same page.*

2. *Letters requiring answers in next month's* JOURNAL *should reach* MYRA *by the 4th of the month. Letters received after this date can only be answered in the following number.*

3. *Letters will be answered in the* JOURNAL *in the order in which they arrive.*

4. *In cases where immediate advice is necessary upon any particular Toilette or Dress, on Furniture and Furnishing, on Needlework, Household Management, Etiquette, Employment for Women, upon Health and Personal Attention, or other subjects,* MYRA *will reply to inquiries by post. In order to meet the expenses attending inquiries and correspondence, with letters requiring such answers by post,* 12 *postage stamps should be enclosed.*

All letters to be addressed to MYRA, 204, *Regent Street, London, W.*

MYRA'S ANSWERS ON DRESS AND FASHION.

SPECIAL RULES FOR CORRESPONDENTS.

1. *Letters regarding the purchase, making-up, and alteration of dresses, &c., should describe height, figure, complexion, and shade of hair, in order that each case may be artistically considered.*

2. *Photographs are useful and may be sent. These will be returned to the owners, but should always be accompanied by a stamped envelope.*

MISS D. (Torquay).—1. Otter is not so fashionable a fur as beaver fur, but if you had it dyed a darker shade it would make an admirable high stand up collar and deep cuffs for your jacket. 2. Watch chains are worn short, and many are wide and flat, others small and ending in a ball. The watch is worn in the front of the dress, or at the side, but most ladies wear their watches in wristlets, the most convenient and safest place for them.

CRIMSON ROSES.—1. The only way in which you could lengthen your jacket would be to add a deep basque to it all round; this could be made of cloth as nearly like your jacket as possible, and braided all over, or of astrakan cloth. This is what we should recommend. Choose a cloth with a large curl, and make a high collar with revers of the same; cuffs also if you think they will be an improvement. It will probably be necessary to cut off part of the basque of the jacket as the new basque should come nearly to the waist. 2. There is nothing very new in long mantles; a plain redingote or ulster, single or double breasted, and with a removable cape is the newest style; there are also long, plain circular cloaks with silk lined hoods and long capes, made exactly like the short and three-quarter length models, but longer and reaching to the edge of the dress.

ANETA.—Undoubtedly gored skirts without a foundation can be worn by ladies of all ages; the fan skirts are better suited to slim and youthful figures, and the shape is not one to be recommended for velveteen, the cross-cut would interfere with the pile of the material. A gored skirt like that in the Lesson in Dressmaking in the Journal for August would answer very well; each breadth must be lined, and you can ornament the seams with narrow jet trimming, or leave them untrimmed. Front draperies are not much worn but you could have small paniers, or open the front over a pleating of another material like the dress on page 4, in which the sides are very slightly draped, or like the last dress on page 23; see also the dress on page 26. A handsome fringe basque edging the bodice would also modify the extreme plainness and would look very well indeed.

YUM-YUM.—1. The Japanese sash bow simply consists of two wide loops rising up the back and pinned in place. 2. Your white shoes embroidered with jet beads would do nicely, or you could wear shoes of black polished kid with jet buckles. 3. The toes are neither very pointed nor very square, but a happy medium between the two.

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C. C.—Make your tea-gown with a Watteau train from the neck of the crépon, and front of the same. As the lengths of velveteen are short, cut the bodice like a low, open corselet over a full under-bodice of the crépon, this would be prettier and newer than adding a flounce at the edge. Follow the same arrangement at the back and cut the bodice low. Gauge the crépon train at the neck, this will answer better than a pleat, and secure it to the velveteen skirt below the waist. Yes for the sleeves.

Alpha.—The little girl's blue serge dress could be made like fig. 5, on page 24, with a white chemisette and blue or black velvet collar, cuffs, and band. Mount the skirt in very wide box pleats, with white serge between the pleats, so that when these flow apart the white serge shows like an underskirt. You could carry out the same idea with dark red or leather-coloured serge or bengaline. The newest coats for little girls are long paletots with short, full shoulder capes, or long cloaks of flecked or other fancy cloth, with a little sleeveless jacket underneath and a cape and fur collar.

Country Dressmaker.—Linen is too stiff for lining gores, use alpaca or Italian cloth, there is a cheap variety of this material made in a great many colours that answers admirably.

B.M.—The black grenadine can be best cleaned with beer; soak it in the beer, and move it about quickly, then hang it up or spread it out to dry without wringing or twisting it. When nearly dry iron it between two cloths.

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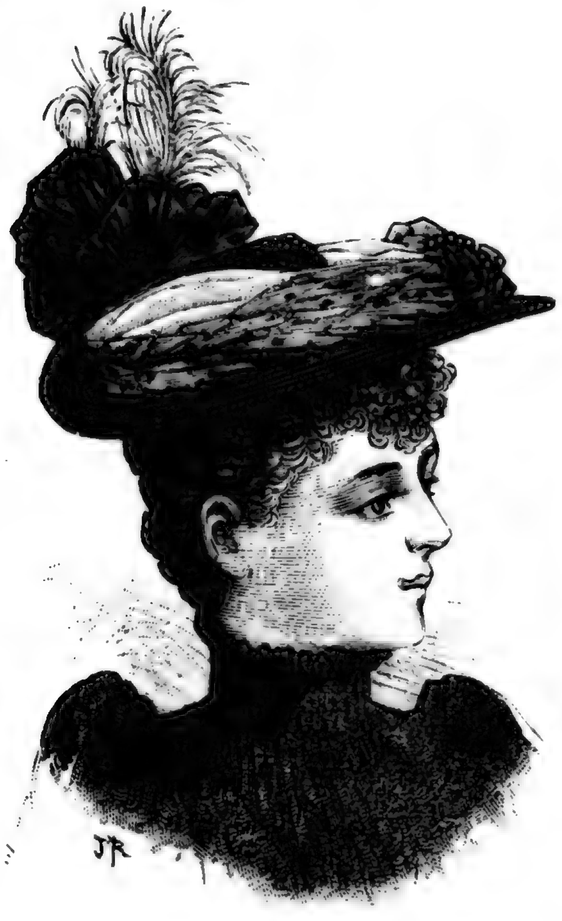
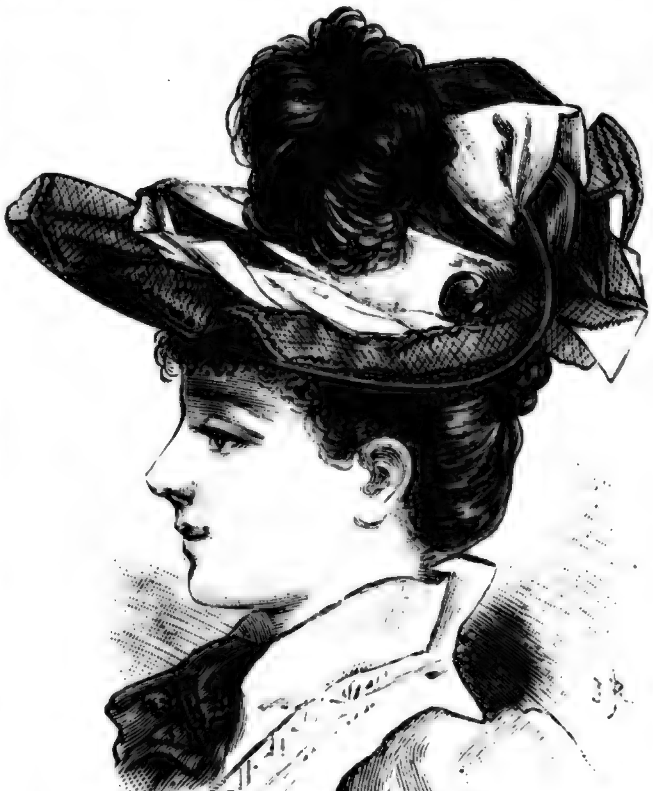
Mother Goose.—It is quite a mistake to suppose that soaking food in oil makes it extremely greasy; all *marinades* require this treatment, and you could begin by making a marinade of chicken. Cut the cold roast fowl in neat joints, and put these to soak for several hours in oil with a little lemon-juice, a few small onions cut in rounds, bay leaves, thyme, parsley, pepper and salt. Turn the pieces occasionally, so that they may be thoroughly soaked. Drain them before frying, and dip each piece in batter; fry a nice brown, and serve piled on a hot dish and garnish with fried parsley.



The Annette Hat.

Sailor Hat in bronze straw trimmed with bronze spotted ulle over a drapery ot maize crépon. In front a jet buckle, at the back a drapery of tulle and bronze aigrette.



The Dagmar Hat.

Black straw hat with a flounce of black Greek net on the brim, and trimming of green and gold ribbon secured with pins; net and ribbon at the back and black feathers on the crown.

Fernleaf.—1. Have you ever tried Venus Soap for washing the blankets, if not, do so at once. It answers admirably, is no trouble at all, and makes the blankets beautifully clean and white. 2. Stephenson's Furniture Cream for the polished furniture, and soap and water for the other. 3. Stained wood should be rubbed with cold drawn linseed oil; wash the wood work first, and let it become thoroughly dry before you apply the oil.

Mrs. B.—1. To straighten the tortoiseshell pins you must hold them in front of the fire, turning them about until they are soft enough to mould into the right shape by continued gentle pressure; keep them in the right shape while they cool. 2. To mend the broken combs and pins scrape the broken edges with a file, soak them in hot water until soft and malleable, then put the pieces to be joined together and hold them firmly with pincers or tongs until they adhere. 3. To polish tortoiseshell articles rub them with oil and powdered pumice stone, using a soft cloth; wipe them, and then apply a little pumice stone powder with a dry cloth, and last of all rub with a leather.

MISCELLANEA.

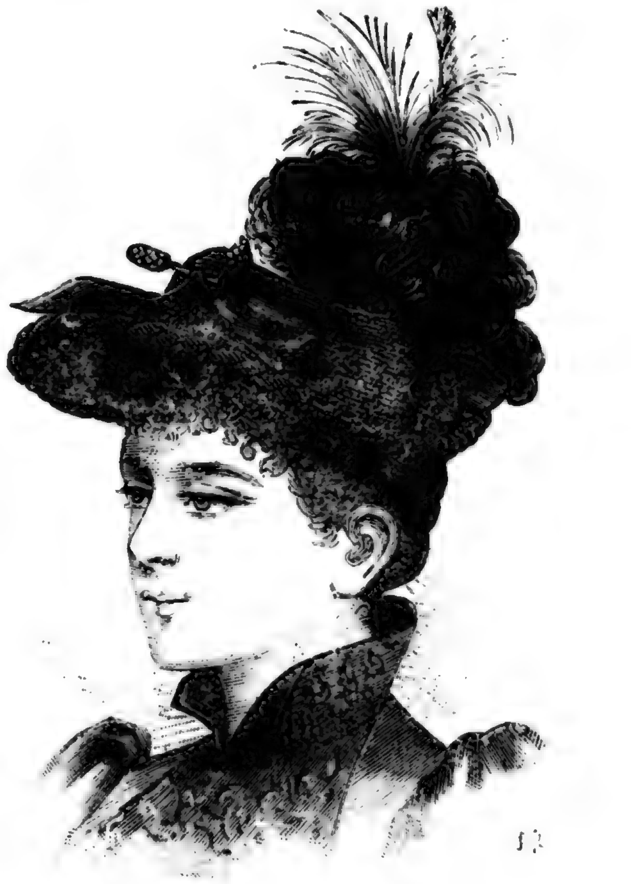
Aneta.—The spirit stoves described can be bought at any good ironmonger's or oil shop. Mine was bought at the Soho Bazaar, and the little saucepan contains the stove and metal tea infuser, which hangs on inside the lid. The tin for the spirit is separate, but it takes less room in packing than the china tea-infuser and is less liable to break. The whole cost was about 2s. or 2s. 6d. The tea infusers referred to are excellent and cost about 1s. 6d. in china, but you would find the aluminium infusers made by J. M Hart and Sons, 35, Great Barr Street, Birmingham, much more durable, although more expensive in the first place, as they cost 3s. each. To use the infuser, place it in the cup, pour in the boiling water, put in the tea, close the lid, and let it stand till ready; the cup should be first warmed.

Ignorance.—A wedding tea is like any other afternoon tea, except that it is on a larger scale, and that champagne and other wines, sandwiches, meat jellies, ices, and other refreshments are also served. The dining-room should be prettily decorated with flowers, and there should be two buffets or tables—one for tea and coffee, with their appropriate cakes, the second for the wines and other refreshments. No seats need be provided.

M. W.—The damp may be corrected by washing the walls with Chambers's Patent Corossos, a damp-resisting fluid, very easily applied, cheap, and durable For outside walls, it can be had colourless for stone, red for brick walls, and in the tones of Bath and Portland stone. The price is 15s. per gallon, and two gallons or upwards can be ordered direct from the makers, T. F. Chambers and Co., Oxford Street, Hull. You do not mention the surface to be covered; one gallon is enough for 450 square feet, but the quantity required depends very much on the porosity of the surface. There can be very little doubt that the constant dampness of the wall has been injurious to the health of your fowls; they want warmth and a dry atmosphere. There is nothing in the fluid that will do them any harm.

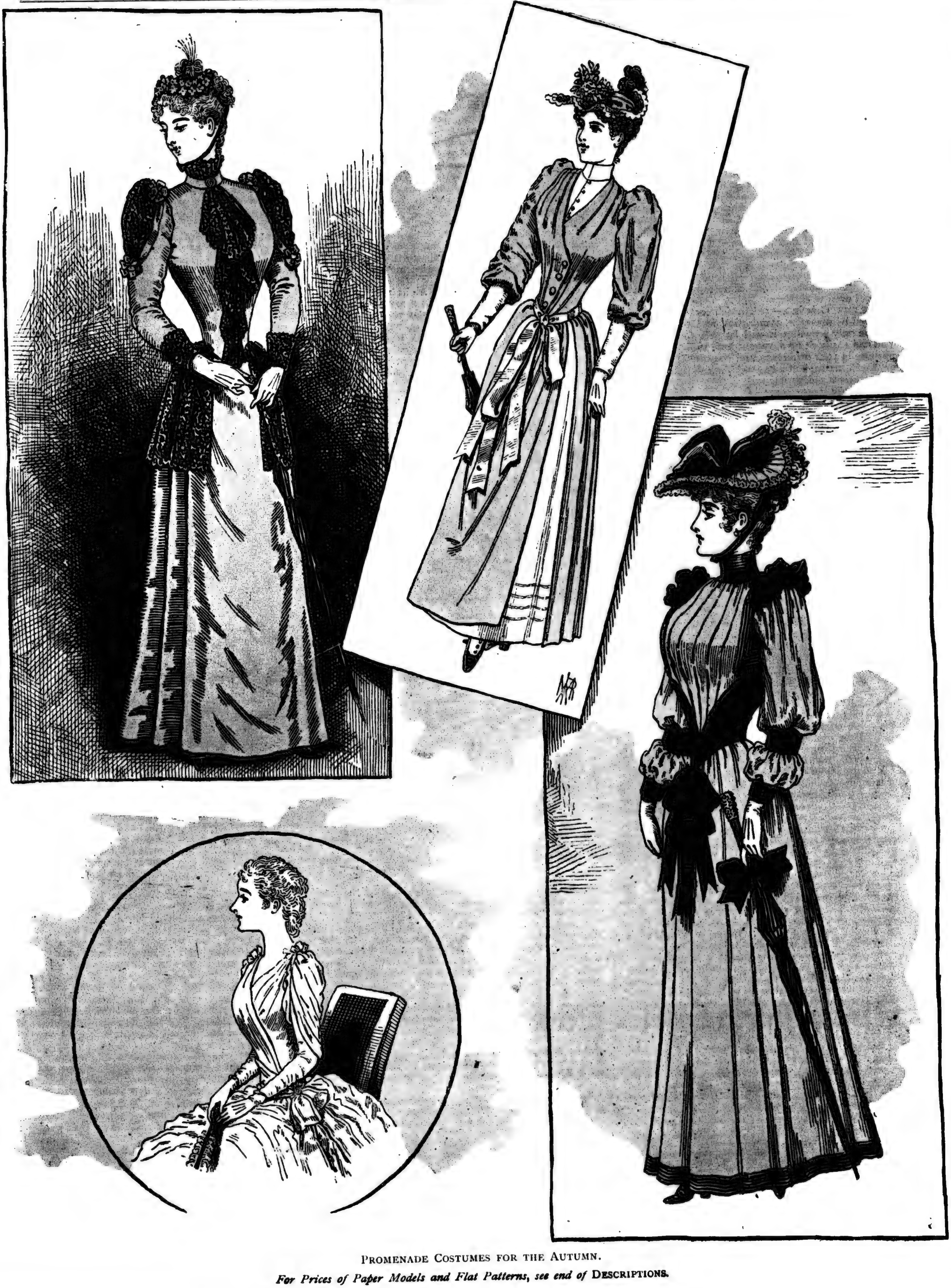
Lucy G.—1. The address of the Nurses' Co-operation is 8, New Cavendish Street, Portland Place, W You must have been at work at least three years before you can join the society, and show certificates for three years' training at a hospital, or one year in hospitals and two years of district or other nursing. 2. Quite eligible. 3. Send for a copy of the rules. 4. There does not appear to be any regulation, but a distinctive dress is a great advantage.

Morgan.—Oiled paper for rough work can be made by soaking sheets of thin paper in oil and then rubbing them between sheets of blotting paper; the paper oiled in this way is, however, always liable to grease any object on which it is laid. A much better preparation is a mixture of one part of Canada balsam to five parts of rectified spirit of turpentine, melted together in a jam pot placed on the fire in a saucepan of boiling water. The mixture is laid on the paper with a soft brush, and dries quickly, leaving the paper transparent, and perfectly clean. Benzine may be used for small pieces of work, but it evaporates very quicklv and leaves the paper in its original condition



The Palma Hat.

Black straw hat bordered with bronze and gold cord. Bow of bronze ribbon in front and bronze plume and aigrette.



Promenade Costumes for the Autumn.

For Prices of Paper Models and Flat Patterns, see end of Descriptions.

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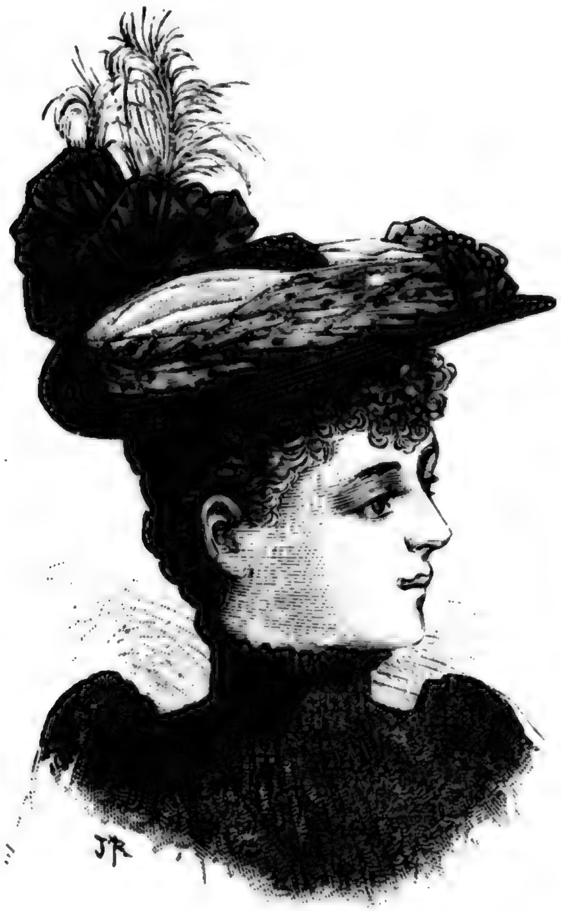
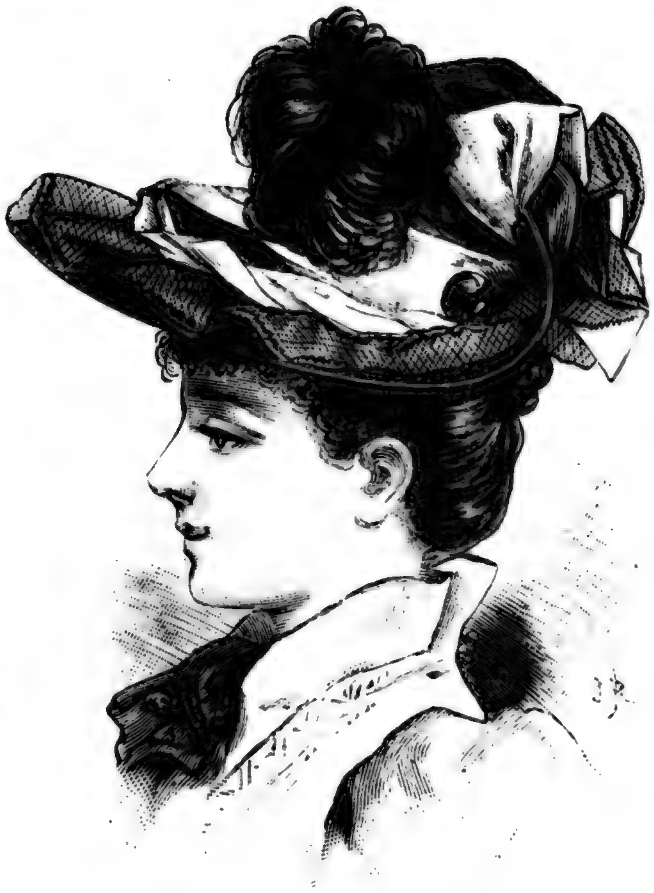


The Annette Hat.

Sailor Hat in bronze straw trimmed with bronze spotted ulle over a drapery of maize crépon. In front a jet buckle, at the back a drapery of tulle and bronze aigrette.



The Dagmar Hat.

Black straw hat with a flounce of black Greek net on the brim, and trimming of green and gold ribbon secured with pins; net and ribbon at the back and black feathers on the crown.

Fernleaf.—1. Have you ever tried Venus Soap for washing the blankets, if not, do so at once. It answers admirably, is no trouble at all, and makes the blankets beautifully clean and white. 2. Stephenson's Furniture Cream for the polished furniture, and soap and water for the other. 3. Stained wood should be rubbed with cold drawn linseed oil; wash the wood work first, and let it become thoroughly dry before you apply the oil.

Mrs. B.—1. To straighten the tortoiseshell pins you must hold them in front of the fire, turning them about until they are soft enough to mould into the right shape by continued gentle pressure; keep them in the right shape while they cool. 2. To mend the broken combs and pins scrape the broken edges with a file, soak them in hot water until soft and malleable, then put the pieces to be joined together and hold them firmly with pincers or tongs until they adhere. 3. To polish tortoiseshell articles rub them with oil and powdered pumice stone, using a soft cloth; wipe them, and then apply a little pumice stone powder with a dry cloth, and last of all rub with a leather.

MISCELLANEA.

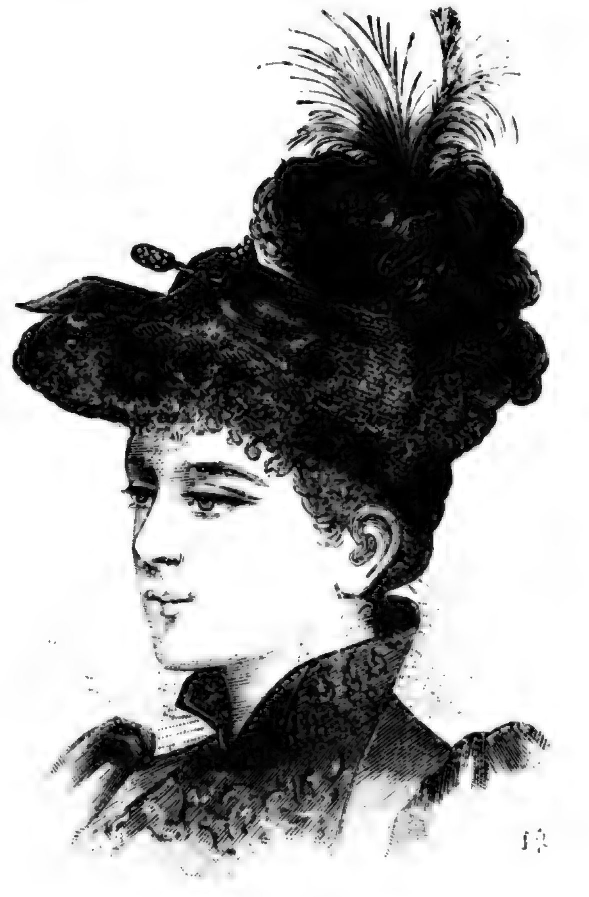
Aneta.—The spirit stoves described can be bought at any good ironmonger's or oil shop. Mine was bought at the Soho Bazaar, and the little saucepan contains the stove and metal tea infuser, which hangs on inside the lid. The tin for the spirit is separate, but it takes less room in packing than the china tea-infuser and is less liable to break. The whole cost was about 2s. or 2s. 6d. The tea infusers referred to are excellent and cost about 1s. 6d. in china, but you would find the aluminium infusers made by J. M Hart and Sons, 35, Great Barr Street, Birmingham, much more durable, although more expensive in the first place, as they cost 3s. each. To use the infuser, place it in the cup, pour in the boiling water, put in the tea, close the lid, and let it stand till ready; the cup should be first warmed.

Ignorance.—A wedding tea is like any other afternoon tea, except that it is on a larger scale, and that champagne and other wines, sandwiches, meat jellies, ices, and other refreshments are also served. The dining-room should be prettily decorated with flowers, and there should be two buffets or tables—one for tea and coffee, with their appropriate cakes, the second for the wines and other refreshments. No seats need be provided.

M. W.—The damp may be corrected by washing the walls with Chambers's Patent Corossos, a damp-resisting fluid, very easily applied, cheap, and durable For outside walls, it can be had colourless for stone, red for brick walls, and in the tones of Bath and Portland stone. The price is 15s. per gallon, and two gallons or upwards can be ordered direct from the makers, T. F. Chambers and Co., Oxford Street, Hull. You do not mention the surface to be covered; one gallon is enough for 450 square feet, but the quantity required depends very much on the porosity of the surface. There can be very little doubt that the constant dampness of the wall has been injurious to the health of your fowls; they want warmth and a dry atmosphere. There is nothing in the fluid that will do them any harm.

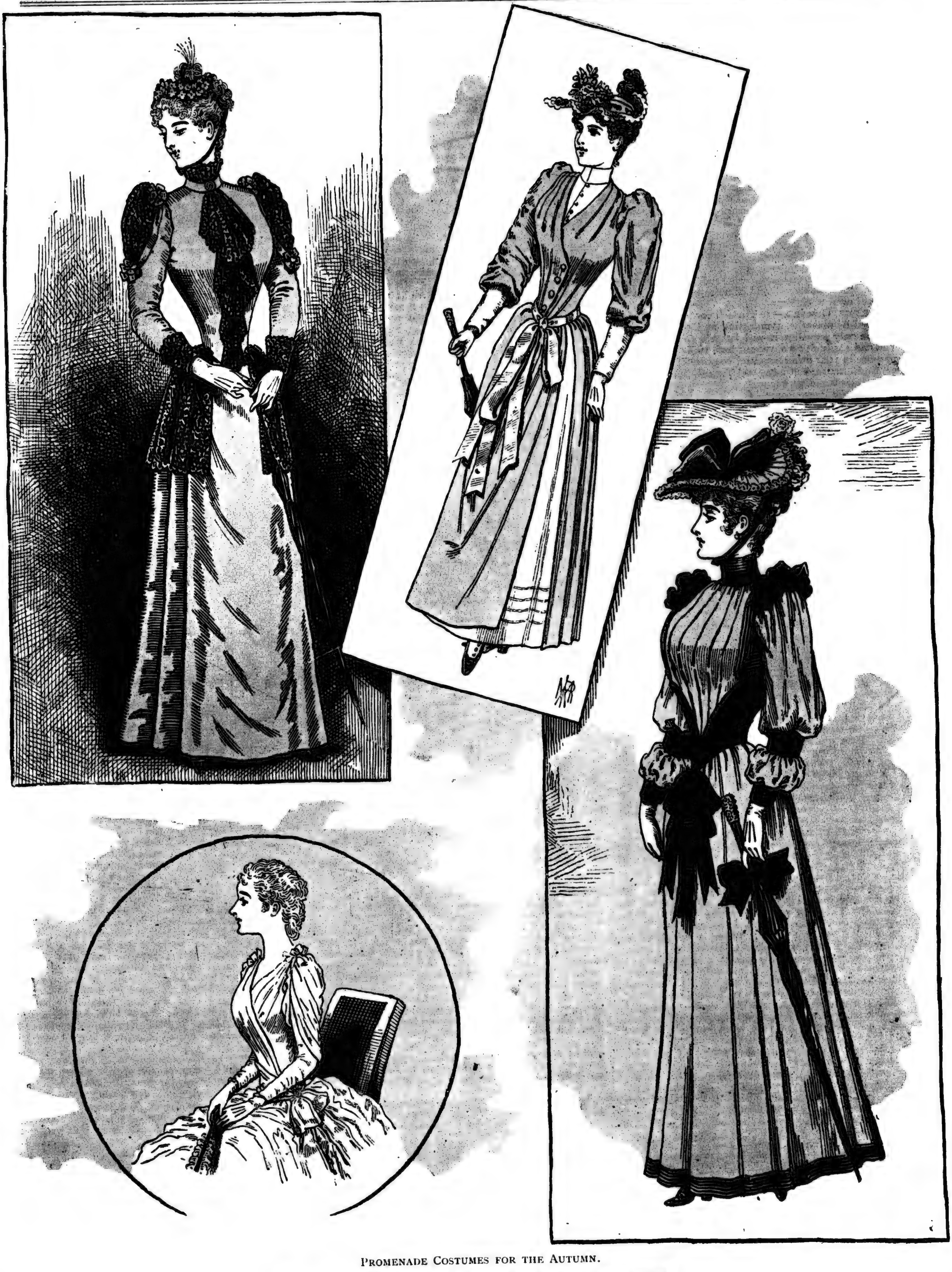
Lucy G.—1. The address of the Nurses' Co-operation is 8, New Cavendish Street, Portland Place, W You must have been at work at least three years before you can join the society, and show certificates for three years' training at a hospital, or one year in hospitals and two years of district or other nursing. 2. Quite eligible. 3. Send for a copy of the rules. 4. There does not appear to be any regulation, but a distinctive dress is a great advantage.

Morgan.—Oiled paper for rough work can be made by soaking sheets of thin paper in oil and then rubbing them between sheets of blotting paper; the paper oiled in this way is, however, always liable to grease any object on which it is laid. A much better preparation is a mixture of one part of Canada balsam to five parts of rectified spirit of turpentine, melted together in a jam pot placed on the fire in a saucepan of boiling water. The mixture is laid on the paper with a soft brush, and dries quickly, leaving the paper transparent, and perfectly clean. Benzine may be used for small pieces of work, but it evaporates very quickly and leaves the paper in its original condition



The Palma Hat.

Black straw hat bordered with bronze and gold cord. Bow of bronze ribbon in front and bronze plume and aigrette.



PROMENADE COSTUMES FOR THE AUTUMN.

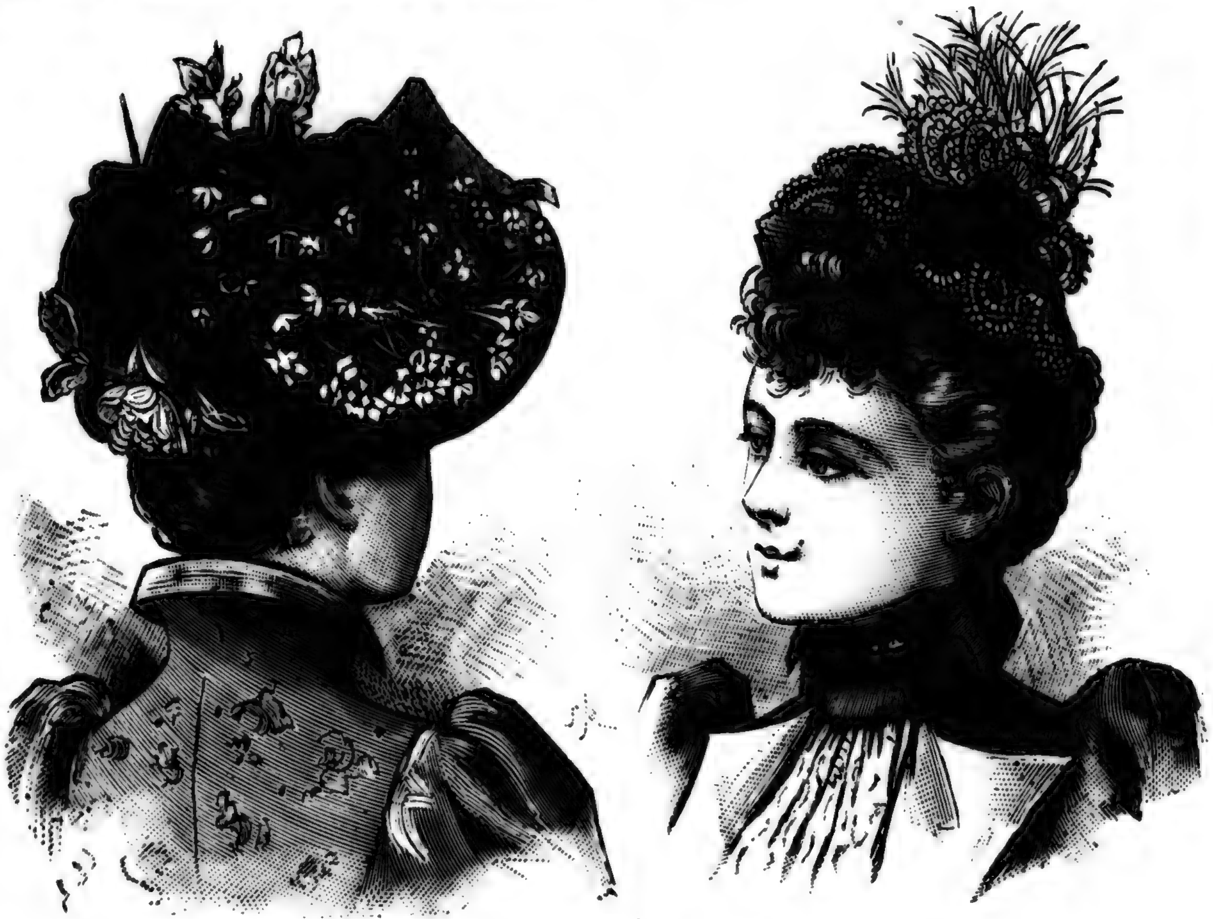
For Prices of Paper Models and Flat Patterns, see end of DESCRIPTIONS.

Myra's Answers on Health and Personal Attention.

Diamond Butterfly.—1. No, naturally fine hair can hardly be made coarse; you might try the effect of frequent washing in soap and water, but we do not recommend it. 2. You might try aromatic sal volatile for giving the hair the fluffy appearance. 3. Mr. Jean Stehr's Eau Chinois is the curling fluid to which you refer. It is very good, and keeps the hair well in curl. You can have a bottle of it for 2s. 6d. or 3s., post free, and apply it when dressing the hair, before using the curling pins or tongs.

Dulcie.—There is no valid reason why you should not have long lashes. Eyebrows and eyelashes when scanty or liable to fall are just as amenable to a proper tonic and stimulant as is the hair of the head. The preparation used must, of course, be specially suited for the purpose. The best is the Special Eyebrow and Eyelash Tonic, prepared by Mr. Mason, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Norwich. He sends it, post free, for 3s. 6d. It is so bland and simple that it may safely be used even to children.

Phryne Gerard.—1. Turkish or vapour baths, followed by massage, gymnastics, and careful dieting are the only remedies it will be safe for you to try. You can easily fit up a vapour bath sufficient for your purpose in your own room, and you could take a lesson or two in massage at any good Turkish baths; dumbbell exercises and lawn tennis will be the best forms of gymnastics, and in your diet you must avoid milk and farinaceous foods, and drink as little as possible of anything; no malt liquors, only a little claret and tea without milk. You may eat plenty of fruit and green vegetables, but no potatoes, and brown bread or toast in preference to white bread. 2. We do not know the fluid you mention; see reply to Diamond Butterfly.



FASHIONABLE AUTUMN CHAPEAUX.

Fig. 1. Black straw hat, the crown covered with a chiffoné of black lisse, with scattered sprays of small yellow flowers and yellow roses.

Fig. 2. Capote of black velvet and lace, with fine jet ornaments on the brim and crown, and black aigrette.

Marquise.—Your hair falling out so much and getting thin, it is evident that a stimulating and tonic treatment is needed. Use the Jaborandi Hair Tonic prepared from the leaves of the Brazilian Jaborandi plant by Mr. Mason, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Norwich. He will send it post-free to any address for 3s. 6d. The active principle of these leaves is Pilocarpine, and it is in this alkaloid, as is now fully recognised by the best authorities, that we have the most perfect and certain stimulant to a healthy growth of hair in all cases where growth is sluggish and the hair comes off.

Fiddle.—Take one small teaspoonful of Epsom salts in a wine-glassful of water every morning for a few days, gradually reducing the dose till in ten or twelve days you take a few grains only.

Daisy Aimes.—The greatmerit of electrolysis is that the one operation is sufficient, it need never be repeated. The only places we know of where it is practised are London, Dublin, Paris, and New York. You should, however, make inquiries in Glasgow and Edinburgh, if nothing comes of these try a good depilatory, or tweezers if the growth is only slight.

Miss Van M.—Crowsfeet and wrinkles generally result from loss of fatty tissue just beneath the skin, and the most effective remedy is Nuthall's Cream of Wool Fat and Cucumbers. This, which is the real fat of wool, hair, and skin, should be carefully rubbed in across the lines of the wrinkles every night. Besides the action on the wrinkles, the Cream has a marked effect in improving the texture of the skin, which it renders delightfully smooth. It also has the property of whitening the complexion, and is in all respects a most desirable addition to the toilet. It is made by Mr. Mason, Bank Plain, Norwich, and the price is 3s. 6d. per jar, post free.

Cornwall.—The best way to prevent the formation of the blackheads is to wash the face with hot water, and with the towel over the finger to rub the affected parts as hard as possible. The redness caused by the rubbing will soon go off, or you can apply a little lotion or powder. 2. Sulphur lozenges. Frazer's tablets are excellent, and you will have no difficulty in procuring these.

Beagle.—In your case we certainly think a dye would be preferable to a restorer, as the latter is slow in its action. Of the many dyes obtainable we give the preference to Mason's Garrison Dye, which is cleanly, instantaneous, permanent, and very economical. As it is in one solution, it is easy of application, and we know it is perfectly harmless and free from injurious ingredients. You will see the price and other particulars in Mr. Mason's advertisement at the end of this journal.

Gazelle.—1. You are quite right not to use glycerine. Lanoline Cold Cream is firmer than ordinary cold cream, and might answer the purpose better, or you might buy cold cream, melt it over the fire, and add to it a little pure white wax, which would increase its firmness. 2. Try cornflour as a powder; it is said to answer well, and is perfectly harmless. 3. You should buy the gum at a chemist's, where you would obtain the purest kind. The solution might answer, but we doubt whether it would be good for the hair. See reply 3 to "Diamond Butterfly."

Lorelei.—1. You can have no better application for the purpose than the one you name. 2. Not serious, but your sister should consult a first-rate oculist. 3. Yes; not greasy. See answer to "Marquise." 4. See answer to "Dulcie." 5. Try sandalwood powder.

Ruth.—To ensure perfect restoration of the grey hair, we do not think anything will answer in your case short of a dye, and we recommend the Garrison Hair Dye, prepared by Mr. Mason, of Norwich. This dye is unequalled for dark brown or black hair, and is remarkably permanent. Being in one solution it is easy of application and very cleanly. He sends it to any address, post free and under cover, for 3s. 6d.

Fatima.—You skin must be particularly sensitive to have become so irritable and inflamed such a sunless season as this has been. Evidently the remedies you have tried are not of the right kind, and we strongly advise you to substitute Vinolia for them. The Cream and Powder would really do all that is needed, but you would find the soap also, especially the Vestal Vinolia soap, a very nice addition to your toilet requisites. If you think you require a lotion as well let it be Rowland's Kalydor, which is very healing and cooling, and may be used during the day; the Vinolia should be applied at night and lightly rubbed into the skin.

Carol.—It is easy to remove superfluous hair; patience and a good depilatory are what you need. There is no preparation known of which a single application will at once and for ever remove superfluous hairs. The application must be repeated at intervals, so long as the hair shows signs of growth; generally the growth becomes weaker after every such application, and ultimately ceases. We always recommend Mason's Depilatory as being the best, safest, and cheapest. For particulars, see his advertisement in this journal.

Water Witch.—Rub warm olive oil into the scar twice a day, and move the skin backwards and forwards with the fingers. The following simple wash, used twice daily, will also be beneficial:—Milk, ½ pint; oatmeal water, ½ pint; carbonate of soda, 1 oz.

M. S.—1. Quite a mistake, the blackheads are simply caused by the stoppage of certain glands in the skin, and the discolouration is due to dirt which has accumulated on the outside; hence washing and rubbing are recommended. 2. You should have medical advice; we cannot recommend treatment for such a serious matter.

Joan.—Perhaps the best cosmetic you can use to remove the blotches and sallow appearance will be the exquisite Cream of Stephanotis prepared by Mr. Mason, Phamaceutical Chemist, Norwich. He will send it to you free by post for 3s. 6d. It will render the skin clear, white, and brilliant, removing all pimples and roughness. It is perfectly harmless.

Columbine.—1. Wash out the mouth with Condy's Fluid, and have the teeth seen to. 2. Paint the enlarged joint with tincture of iodine, and wear a shield of felt or of some equally thick substance fastened on round the foot with an elastic band.

Mrs. de B.—A great point is the friction of the soft kid, gradually working the unguent into the skin. Gants Gras are gloves which have been dressed with a medicated cream or pomade, and are worn at night to soften and whiten the hands. These are wonderfully effective, and have for centuries been used on the Continent. You may now make them for yourself with soiled kid gloves by the use of the celebrated Gants Gras Pomade, which is prepared for the purpose by Mr. Mason, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Norwich. He will send a jar of it, post free, to any address, on receipt of 1s. 6d.

Mater.—1. The weak ankles may be strengthened by friction and bathing in cold salt water; bandaging may also be necessary, at any rate, for a time. The habit of turning in the toes in walking may be best corrected by giving the child dancing lessons. If she has these all through the autumn and winter she will learn to turn out her feet at all times. 2. Rub the nails with moistened pumice-stone powder; the spots will disappear as the nails grow.

Wild Swan.—No, we should not advise you to dye it. To produce beautiful golden and bronzy shades and reflêts in the hair, or even, if dark, to turn the hair absolutely golden, no dye is needed. These effects may be produced with perfect safety by simply oxidising the natural colour of the hair by means of Peroxide of Hydrogen. Be sure that you get it pure and of full strength to avoid disappointment. Mr. Mason, of Norwich, supplies a specially powerful peroxide, which we always recommend. You will find full particulars of it in his advertisement.

No Toilet Preparation is more subject to fraudulent imitation than the VERITABLE EAU DE NINON, of the Parfumerie Ninon, 31, Rue du Quatre Septembre, Paris. This exquisite Lotion, which effaces wrinkles and restores whiteness to the skin and bloom to the complexion, is sent post free on receipt of a Post Office Order for 6 francs, according to the size of the bottle, and 50 centimes extra for postage.

DESCRIPTION OF OUR ENGRAVINGS.

Giving Details of the Latest Styles, Colours, and Materials.

Toilettes for Indoor and Outdoor Wear.

Page 14.

Fig. 1. Black lace skirt, bordered with a flounce; overskirt of dark blue and yellow check silk, the front draped and divided in two long points edged with jet and chenille fringe. Bows of blue ribbon securing the draperies at the sides. Corselet bodice in front edged with deep fringe cut low over an under bodice of lace and yoke collar of silk, all trimmed with jet and chenille galon. The back of silk with a tabbed basque. Plain sleeves cut in points over the hand. Black hat trimmed with blue ribbon. Quantity of material required—silk, 12 yards.

Fig. 2. Dress of blue and white broché silk; lace flounce edging the skirt headed by blue fancy galon. Princess tunic, the right front falling in a long point, draped under the fastening on the left hip, the left front forming a draped panier; postilion basque cut in tabs at the back. Lace trimming round the draperies, and covering the fastening on the left side, and lace on the sleeves. Capote of beaded passementerie trimmed with maize-coloured ribbon and flowers. Quantity of material required—16 yards.

Fig. 3. Indoor gown of Indian pink crépon; Princess dress edged with a flounce drawn in at the waist by a sash of crépon gauged at intervals. Flounces of white lace at the neck and sleeves. Quantity of material required—8 yards.

Fig. 4. Ball toilette. Princess dress of green crêpe de chine, the front cut in a long point, the back ending in a square train; pointed tabs, matching the front, are added underneath on each side, and the front is draped higher on one side than on the other, with bunches of lilies of the valley. Underskirt of white tulle, bordered with a flounce and ruche. The top of the low bodice cut in points over a bouillonné of tulle. Flowers on the shoulders. Quantity of material required — crêpe, 16 yards.

Fig. 5. Travelling dress of grey diagonal woollen. Plain skirt, bordered with a panel of embroidery like that on the bodice in light and dark grey silk. Bodice with tabbed basque, the tabs wide at the sides, opening over a waistcoat to match, fastened at the neck. and waist over a shirt front of light grey silk. Embroidery on the basques, jacket, and waistcoat fronts, and on the revers, collar, and sleeves. Grey felt hat, trimmed with grey ribbon and feathers and pink hydrangea. Quantity of matorial required—8 yards.

Costumes for Watering Places. Page 23.

Fig. 1. Evening corsage of pink crépon embroidered with gold. The fronts draped and crossed over an embroidered chemisette of pink mousseline de soie, the left side supplying the point of the bodice. Added basque of deep embroidered tabs. Draped elbow sleeves drawn in with ribbon. Skirt of silk crépon. Quantity of material required—4 yards for the bodice.

Fig. 2. Skirt of maize-coloured silk; bodice of the same draped front and back over a low bodice of white guipure; added basques of guipure, open front and back. Short draped sleeve of silk over a plain under sleeve of guipure wtth velvet band and bow. Quantity of material required—14 yards.

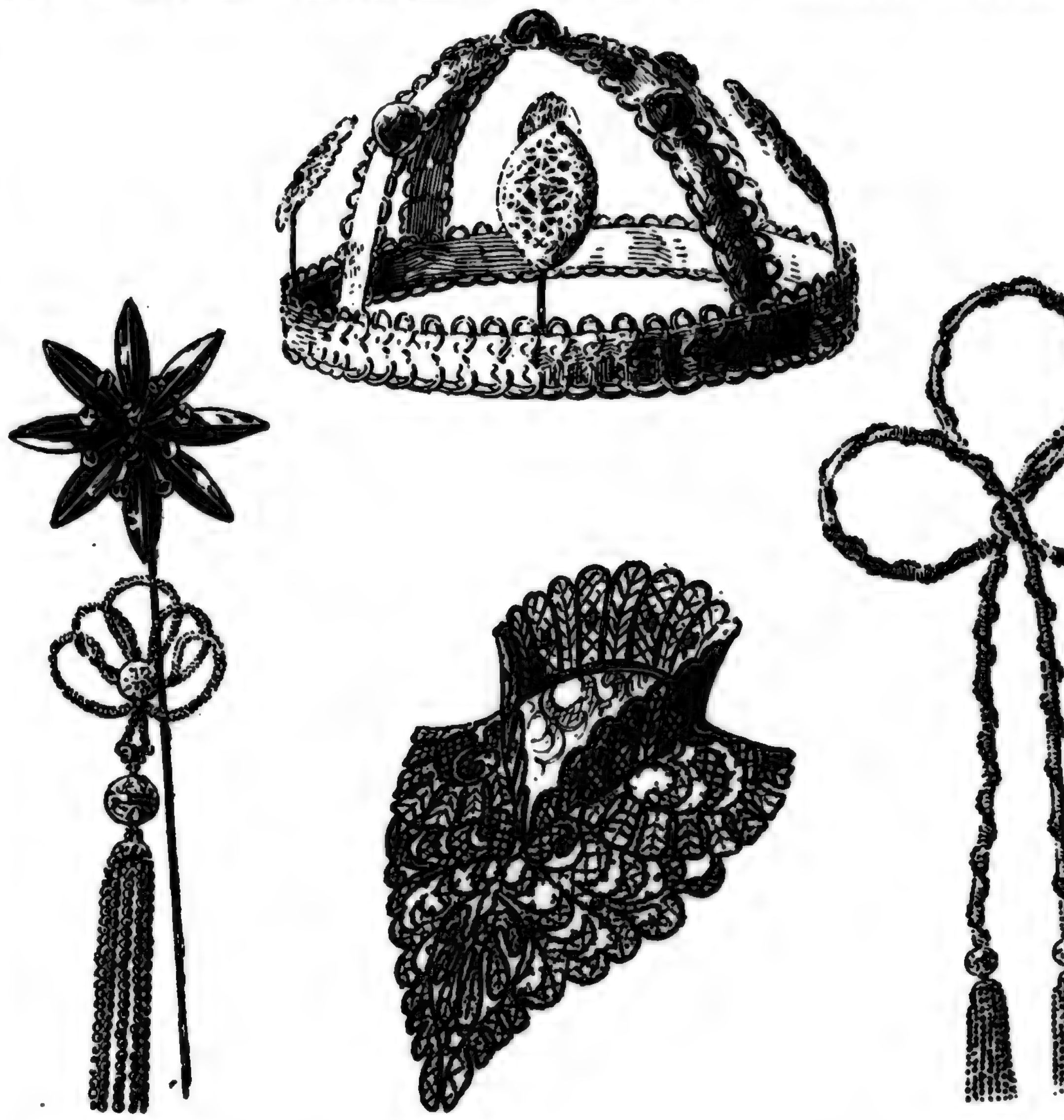
Fig. 3. Skirt of white woollen, with printed pattern in blue, bordered with a deep flounce of plain blue surah headed by three bouillonnés. Blouse bodice gauged at the waist, and cut low at the top and finished off with a bouillonné over a chemisette of guipure; collar of guipure. Surah sleeves cut on the cross. Hat of black fancy straw trimmed with roses and black feathers. Quantity of material required—figured, 3½ yards, foulard, 7½ yards.

Fig. 4. Costume of plain and broché beige woollen. Princess dress of broché woollen, the fronts cut in a curved line from the armhole, and opening over a princess dress of plain woollen with small braided pattern at the edge; the fronts are fitted by pleats sewn down the outside of the dress. Puffed sleeves of broché woollen, collar and jabot of écru guipure and deep cuffs to match. Hat of tan felt trimmed with wings and gold beaded galon. Quantity of material required—broché, 6 yards, plain, 1¾ yards.

Fig. 5 Princess dress of kingfisher-blue bengaline, draped to form paniers on the hips, and open over an under bodice and skirt of mastic surah trimmed with bands of black guipure passementerie, with collar and cravat end to match. The princess fronts are joined at the waist only. Black lace hat trimmed with orchids. Quantity of material required—bengaline, 14 yards, surah, 2 yards.

Promenade Costumes for the Autumn. Page 29.

Fig. 1. Costume of anemone bengaline trimmed with black guipure lace; the skirt mounted with a wide box-pleat in front. Plain pointed bodice with added basques of guipure and a double coquillé of guipure down the front. Plain sleeves with puffings of guipure let in at the shoulder, and cuffs and pleated collar to match. Bands of ribbon and rosettes framing the puffings on the sleeves. Velvet capote trimmed with velvet, flowers, and feathers. Quantity of material required—bengaline, 16 yards.



Bonnet and Corsage Ornaments.

Fig. 1. Jet pin with bow and tassel in gold cord for bonnet.
Fig. 2. Crown for bonnet in gold passementerie and jewels.
Fig. 3. Collar and yoke in fine jet passementerie.
Fig. 4. Bow and tassels in gold cord for bonnet.

Fig. 2. White cloth underskirt trimmed with four rows of gold braid; overskirt of grey woollen, open on the left side; the front part draped a little. Grey bodice pleated at the shoulder and waist and crossed over a white cloth plastron and collar; puffed sleeves, with long cuffs of white cloth. Grey straw hat trimmed with flowers and feathers. White ribbon sash. Quantity of material required—grey, 7 yards, white, 2 yards.

Fig. 3. Young lady's evening dress of white Indian silk. Draped skirt and crossed draped bodice. Draped sleeves caught up on the shoulders with bows. Silk sash, wide on the right side under the arm and fastened on the left with bows and ends. Quantity of material required—one dress length.

Fig. 4. Costume of tan woollen, the skirt bordered with narrow rows of brown velvet and gold braid. Full bodice arranged in pleats; short jacket fronts of velvet edged with rows of gold braid; folded corselet band of velvet, wide under the arms and ending in a point in front, under a group of loops and ends of velvet. Velvet collar with gold braid on the upper part. Full sleeves, with bands of velvet, and ruched epaulet of velvet. Tan straw hat, bordered with a ruche of tulle and trimmed with ribbon and brown velvet. Quantity of material required—8 yards.

DESCRIPTION OF THE NEEDLEWORK DESIGNS.

No. 1. Spray for Opera Glass Bag.—The flowers are worked with silks in the natural colours of fuchsias, the leaves and stalks in shades of green and brown. The bag is of bronze green satin, and the spray may be worked on both sides, or on one side only.

No. 2. Rosette in Braid and Crochet.—This work is suitable for a bedspread; the braid used is one with a vandyke edge. Form the braid into stars with eight points, in the centre work one single in each point, and on the outside double crochet all round. The outer ring of stars should be connected in working by the double treble, as shown in the illustration. Eight small stars of crochet are worked separately, and joined in working the open crochet round the centre star of braid, and the inner side of the ring of stars. For the small star make a ring of cotton; in it work 3 chain, 3 treble, 3 chain, 1 single, six times.

Around the centre star work one row of double crochet—2 treble, divided by 5 chain on point of star, 5 chain, joining to small star at third, 1 treble inside of braid point, 1 treble inside of next point, 5 chain, joining to next point of small star at third stitch; repeat in every point of centre, braid star.

For the inside of outer ring, 1 treble in 1 star, 1 treble in point of next star, 5 chain, joining to small star, 2 treble, one in each side of point, 5 chain, attach to small star, 2 treble and 5 chain in point, 5 chain, 2 treble, 5 chain. This is again repeated on the outside of the ring, with 1 treble in the double treble connecting the stars.

For the small rosette connecting the large braid rosettes, make four small stars of crochet as above, then make a ring of cotton into which work 2 treble drawn to 1 stitch, 5 chain, 8 times. 2nd row: 2 treble with 5 chain between, in 5 chain, 5 chain, joining to small star at 3rd, 1 single in next 5 chain, 5 chain, joining to next point of small star; repeat this three times. 3rd row: 2 treble, 5 chain in chain between trebles, 5 chain, 1 single in each of 4 points of small stars, 5 chain, repeat.

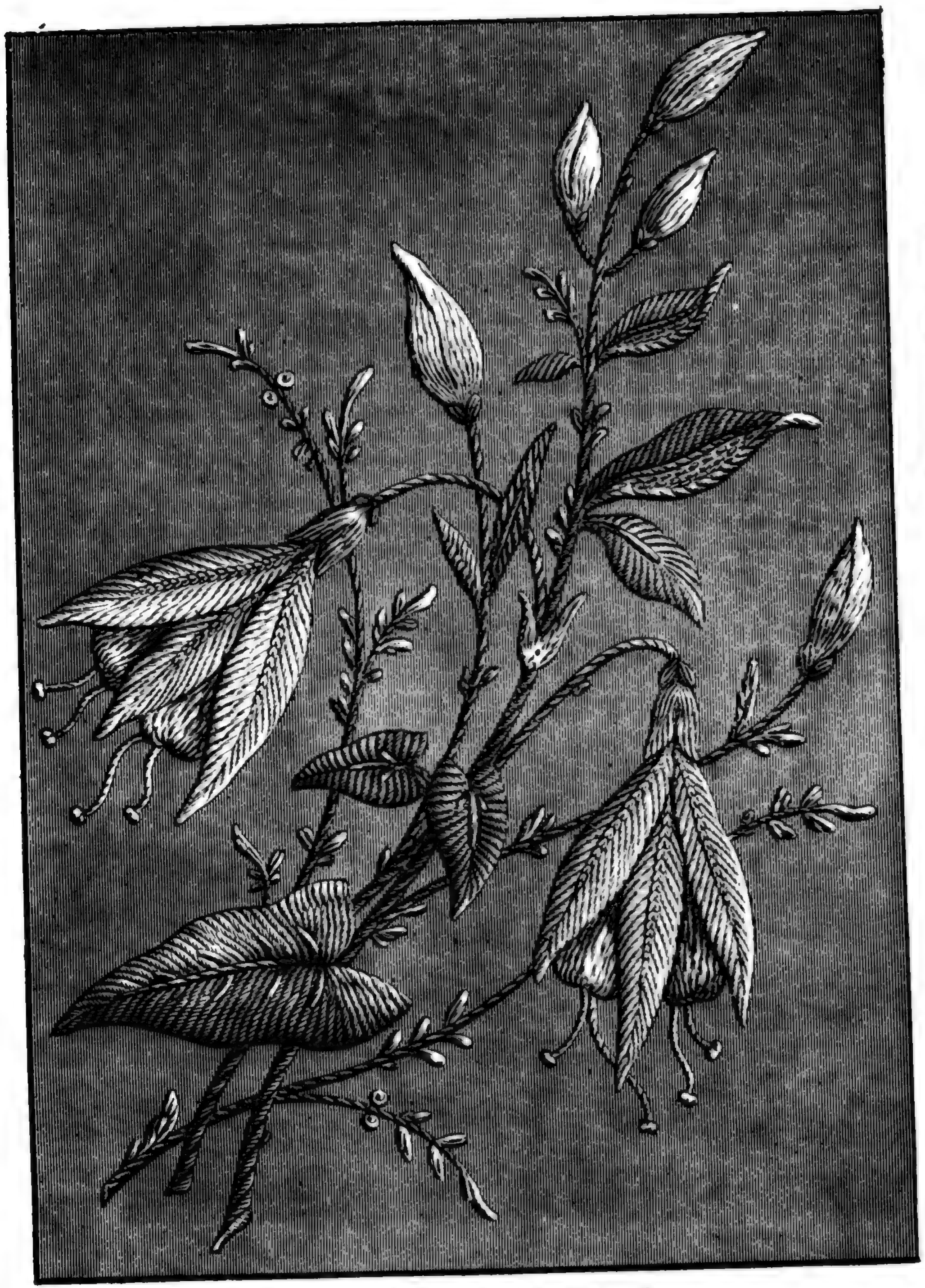
Nos. 3 and 4. Embroidered Bands for Trimming Children's Pinafores.—The patterns are worked in outline on linen or other material with washing silks, for trimming children's pinafores and frocks.

No. 5. Opera-Glass Bag.—The bag is made of bronze green satin lined with pale pink satin or silk; the edges are ornamented with bronze silk cord and the bag is drawn in with ribbon to match. The full-sized spray is illustrated at No. 1.

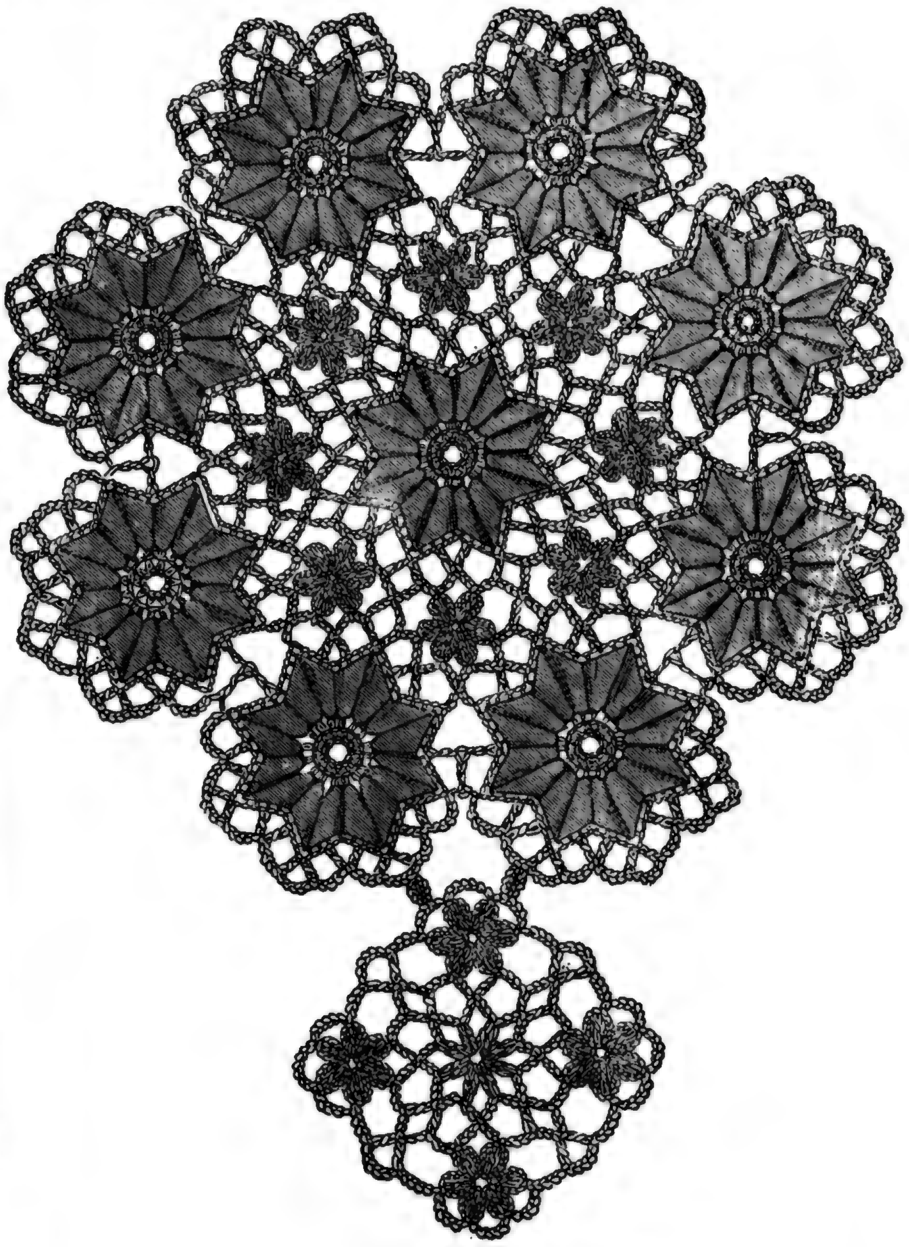
No. 6. Edging in Guipure d'Art.—This handsome and novel lace may be used for ornamenting bed or table linen; the stitches are clearly defined and are variations on those employed for guipure and point laces. The ground is netted in the usual way.

No. 7. Insertion in Darned Net.—These insertions are used for chair-backs and other purposes;

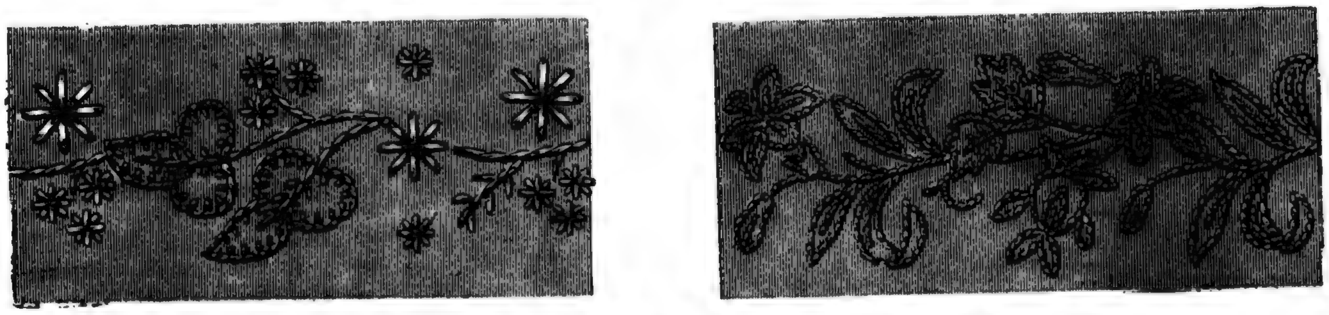
NOVELTIES IN NEEDLEWORK.



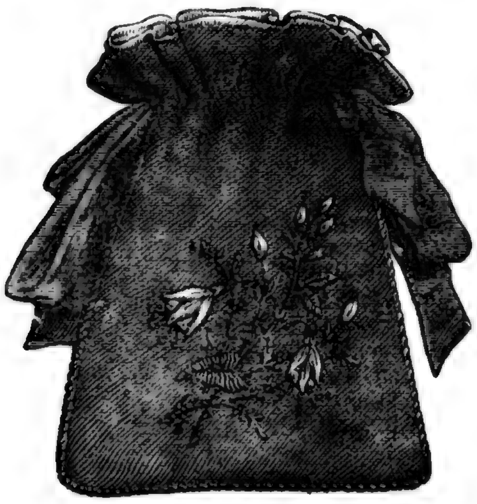
No. 1. Spray for Opera Glass Bag.



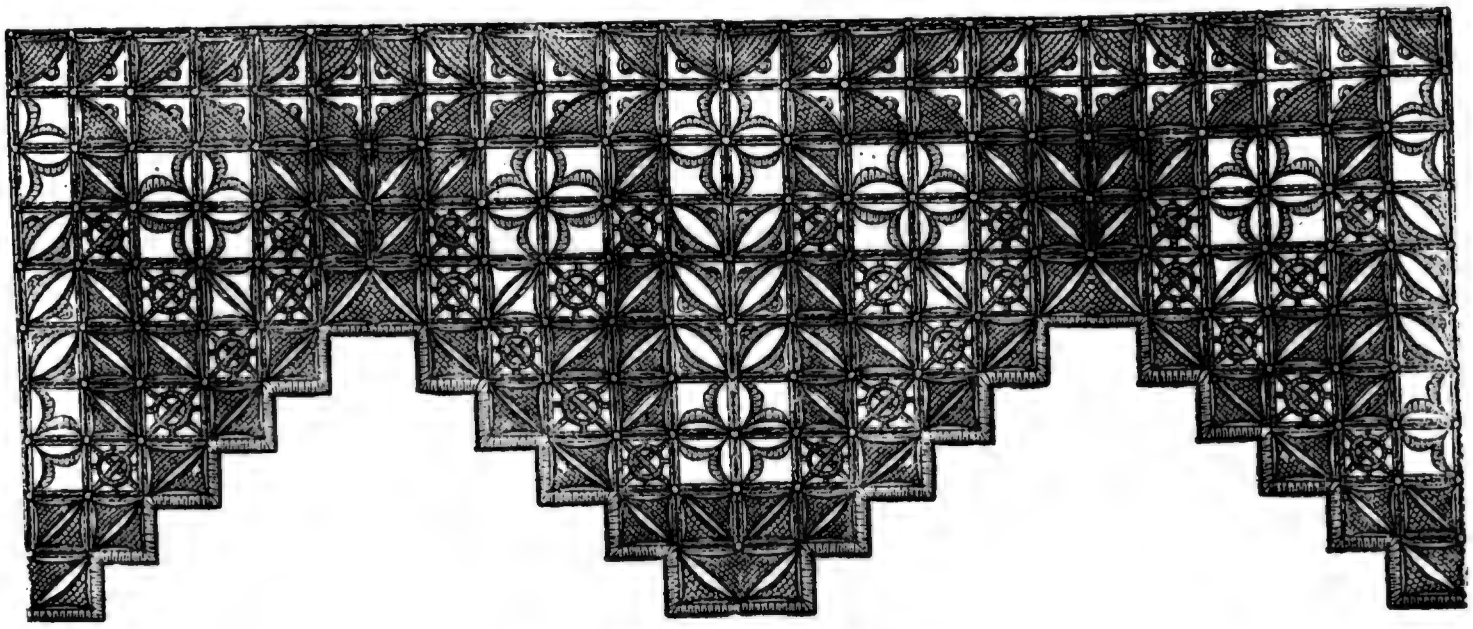
No. 2. Rosette in Braid and Crochet.



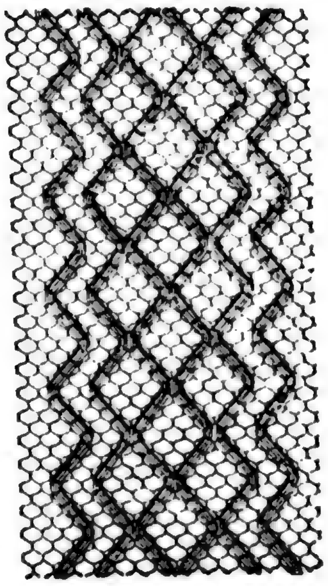
Nos. 3 and 4. Embroidered Bands for Trimming Children's Pinafores.



No. 5. Opera Glass Bag.



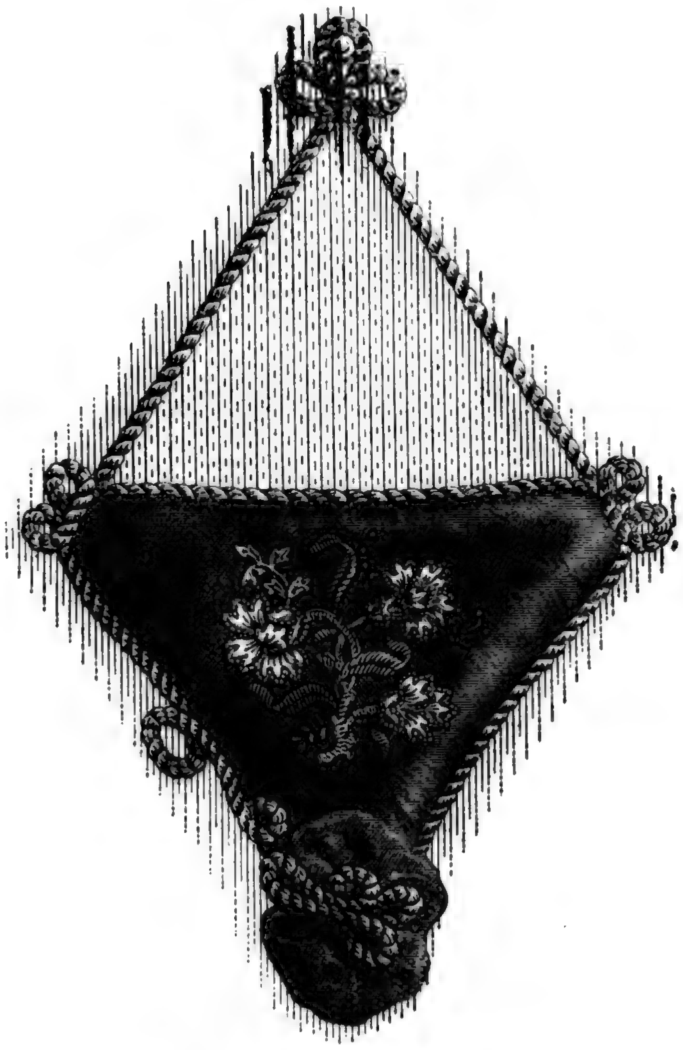
No. 6. Edging in Guipure d'Art.



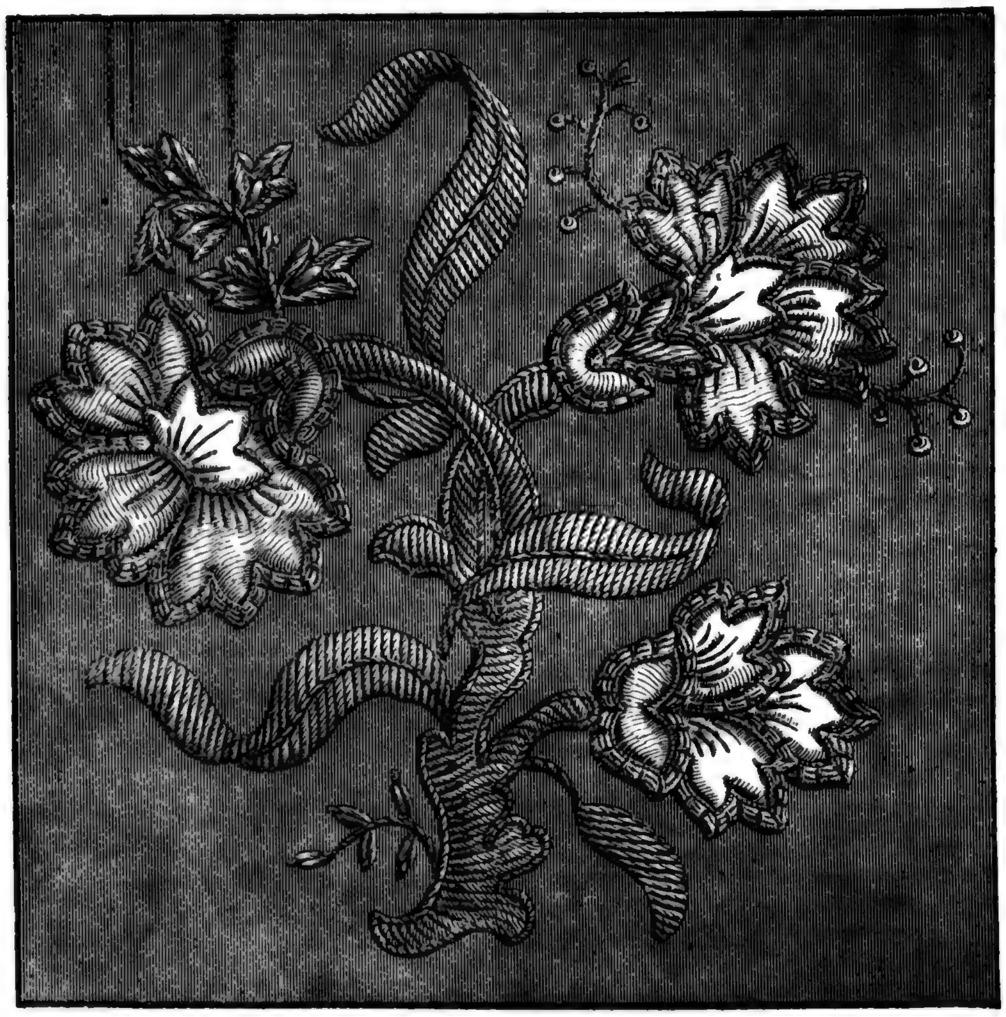
No. 7. Insertion in Darned Net.

We beg to recommend Messrs. Walter Evans & Co., Derby, for every

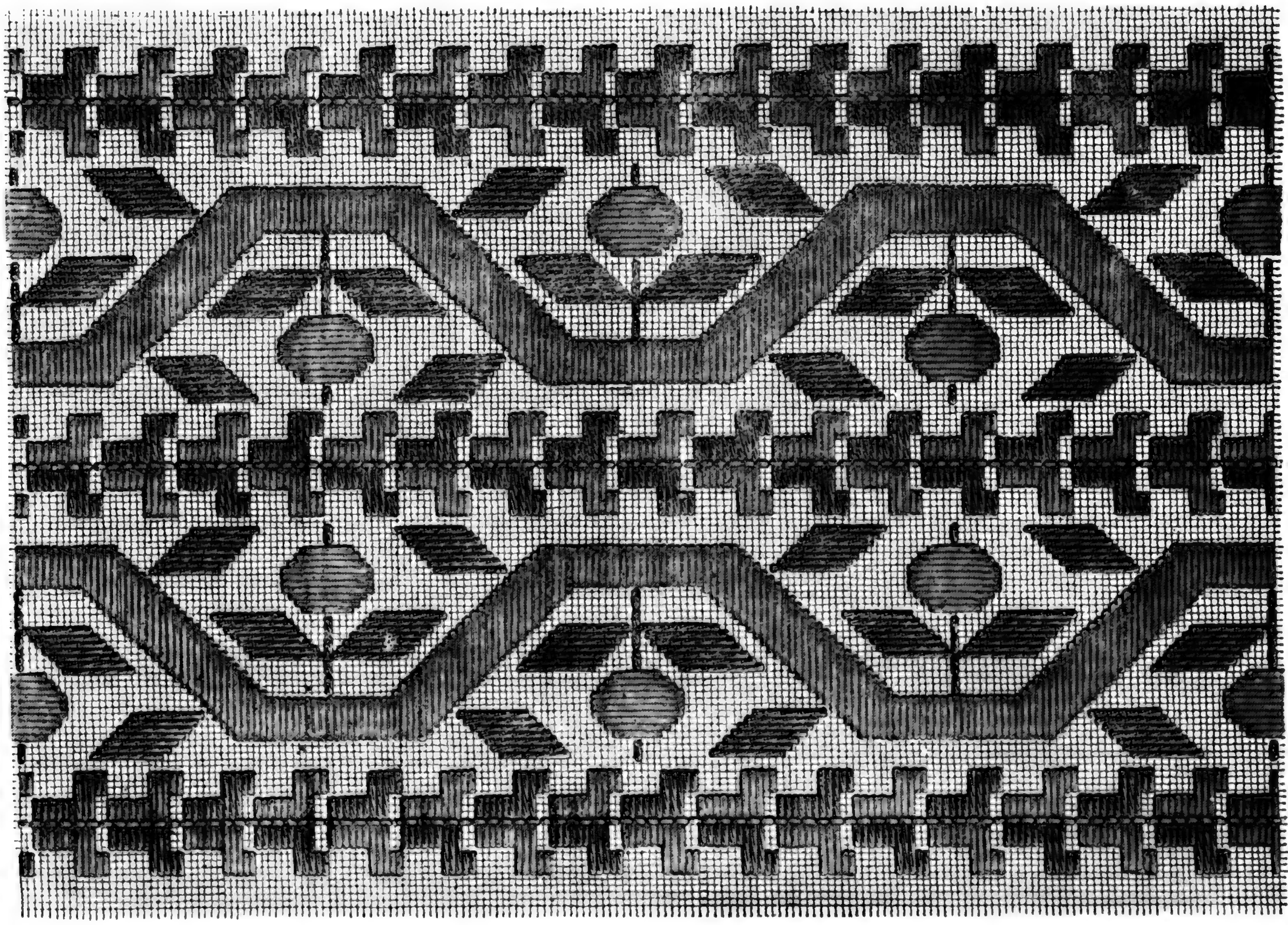
NOVELTIES IN NEEDLEWORK.



No. 8. Wall Pincushion.



No. 9. Design for Pincushion.



No. 10. Design in Tapestry Work for Curtain Bands, &c.

kind of Crochet and Knitting Cotton, Embroidery, and Maltese Thread.

the design is darned with white flax thread or with coloured thread or silk.

No. 8. Wall Pincushion.—The pincushion is made of any dark-coloured satin or velvet in three-cornered shape; it is edged with gold-coloured silk cords with loops at the corners and on the rosette at the foot, and suspended by cord to match.

No. 9. Design for Pincushion.—The spray, being entirely conventional, may be worked in silk of any colours, with foliage in dull shades of green. It may be used for many purposes besides a pincushion, and would be suitable for a book-cover.

No. 10. Design in Tapestry Work.—The design is intended for working on étamine for bed-quilts, or on any soft plain canvas for curtain borders, the ground to be filled in with any colour desired, or else the threads of the canvas may be drawn out, leaving the material for the ground. Only two colours are used, pale Indian pink for the light shade, and lichen green for the dark shade. If worked for a bed-quilt, the pattern is repeated all over the quilt, beginning again with the zigzag line on either side of the straight bars. The quilt must be lined with silk to form the ground colour under the étamine, and the quilt is bordered with a frill of lace or silk.

* * *

DESCRIPTION OF THE COLOURED FASHION PLATE.

Front of skirt of velvet, the back of striped woollen cut on the straight and draped on one side. In front a shawl-pointed tunic of the woollen draped over the edge of the bodice, and with the stripes forming diagonal lines. Bias cut bodice fastened on the left side and draped at the top over an under bodice of velvet; pointed opening at the back. Sleeves with bias-cut puffs of striped woollen and long cuffs of velvet Felt hat trimmed with feathers and velvet.

* * *

DESCRIPTION OF THE CUT OUT PAPER PATTERN.

The pattern is that of the tea-jacket illustrated at fig. 1 in the "Lesson in Dressmaking," and consists of the five pieces shown in the diagram, fig. 2; the front, with a dotted line showing the centre, the two side-pieces, the back and sleeve, gathered up at the inner seam. The jacket is trimmed with lace or chiffon, and the draped waistcoat under the open basque may be omitted.

* * *

DESCRIPTION OF OUR ARTIST'S SKETCHES.

MODELS FROM PETER ROBINSON'S, OXFORD STREET.

No. 1. Pretty walking costume in grey cheviot cloth, the fronts of the jacket lined and faced with grey silk. White waistcoat with double row of buttons. Grey felt hat.

No. 2. Handsome toilette in black faille lavishly trimmed with cut jet passementerie and fringe.

No. 3. Young lady's afternoon dress in pale grey drap de soie, the deep corselet bodice trimmed with silver embroidery.

No. 4. Charming toilette in blue amazon cloth, the skirt bordered with velvet headed by braiding, and handsome braiding on the bodice and sleeves. The sleeves are puffed with silk, and both the sleeves and bodice are partly composed of velvet.

No. 5. Novel costume in black material trimmed with jet and velvet. The front of the bodice is draped with spotted net.

No. 6. Stylish costume of grey cloth cut in panels over an underskirt of velvet; the bodice cut in diagonal lines over an under bodice of velvet. Trimming of silk ruching and pompons to match.

* * *

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To prevent any possibility of mistake by Ladies inexperienced in the use of Paper Patterns,

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MADE-UP MODELS OF COSTUMES FOR CHILDREN UNDER 10 YEARS—		
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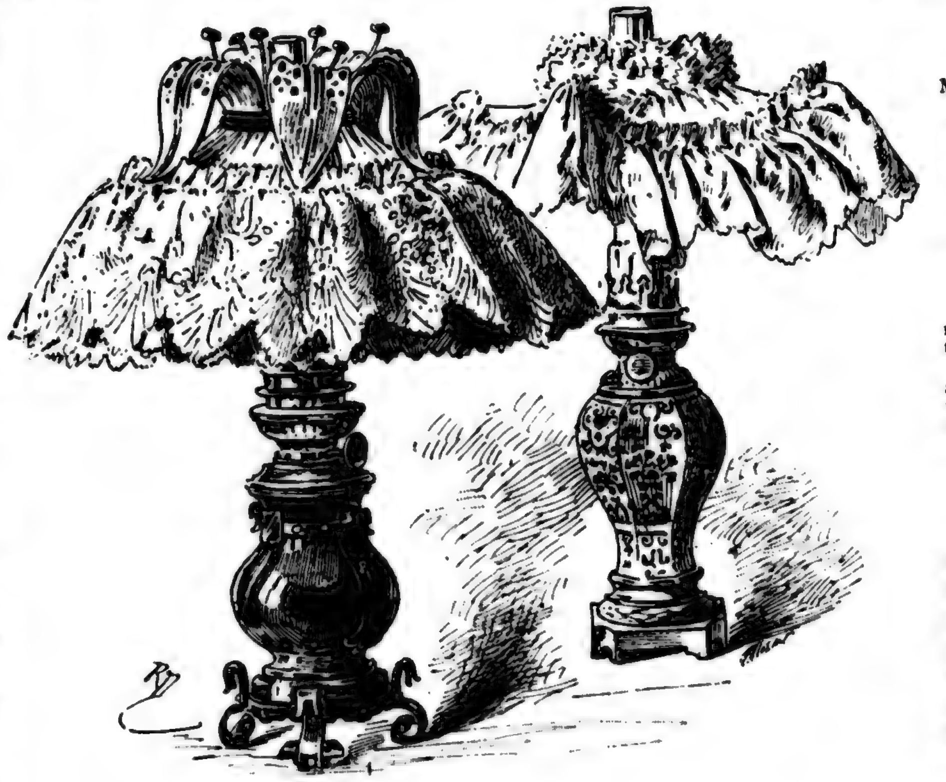
N.B.—In order to ensure perfect accuracy in the fit and set of the Dress, &c., Madame Myra encloses with each Made-up Model all the Flat Patterns necessary to cut out by.

These can be cut equally from illustrations appearing in Myra's Publications or elsewhere, and are especially recommended as doing away with the difficulties sometimes met with by inexperienced hands in using stock-size Patterns.

MEASUREMENTS REQUIRED.

....Size of Waist.
....Bust under Arms.
....Size round Shoulders.
....Size across Chest.
....Size across Back.
....Length of Back.
....Length of Neck to Waist.
....Length under Arm.
....Length of Shoulder.
....Length of Arm, Shoulder to Elbow
....Elbow to Wrist.
....Length inside Arm.
....Size of Neck.
....Size round Hips.



New Lamps and Shades.

Fig. 1. Lamp in burnished copper with ornaments of beaten iron. Shade of silk and lace with large lily petals branching out at the top.

Fig. 2. Delft lamp in the shape of an octagonal vase with gilt bronze mounting. Yellow silk shade.

HOW TO USE THE TRACING WHEEL.

Place the Paper Pattern on the lining, and then run the Wheel along the edge of the Pattern you wish to transfer. The teeth of the Wheel prick through into the lining and form a perfect tracing. Turnings must be allowed for according to the character of the material beyond the tracing; Silks, Velvets, Cottons, and Firm Cloths requiring about half an inch; and Serges, Woollens, and loosely woven materials, about an inch.

In consequence of Madame Myra's large correspondence, she is obliged to request **payment in advance** for all Patterns ordered.

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SALES AND EXCHANGES.

The charge for inserting Advertisements in this column is sixpence per line of eight words. *Copy should be accompanied with remittance in Stamps or P.O.O.*]

Twenty-four pretty patterns crochet edgings, wide, narrower, 8d.; 4 for d'Oyley's, 6d.—Barrs, Roecliff Cottage, Mountsorrel, Loughboro'.

For sale, 17 yards of silk over 100 years old; chiné white and brown stripe on pale green ground. Pretty for evening wear. What offers?—A. P., office of Myra's Journal, 204, Regent Street, W.

* * *

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* * *

PRIZE COMPETITIONS.

The last Needlework Competition has been of more than average interest. A large number of competitors have taken part in it, with the result that we have received a great many excellent specimens of the design for a table cloth corner.

As we leave the choice of materials and colour entirely to the workers, we have decided on awarding the first prize to Miss Sandbrook, of 280, Harrow Road. The cloth is of white linen, and the design is worked in blue and white flax thread. This is not precisely what we expected, but the superiority of the work over that of the other competitors fully entitles Miss Sandbrook to this honourable distinction.

The second prize goes to Mrs. Bartlett, Topsham Vicarage, Exeter, who sends a most effective piece of work. The design is carried out in shades of blue, green, and white silk, with red, yellow, and pale blue jewels introduced with great judgment, on pale blue-green satin de luxe. The cloth is bordered with jewelled silver lace, and is as well executed as it is artistic in colouring.

To Mrs. Wilson, of Chapel Road, Notting Hill, the third prize is awarded for a well-worked table-cover of terra cotta cloth, embroidered with silks in shades of gold and golden brown and topaz jewels.

A very good specimen of embroidery is also sent by Miss Anderson, of Harrogate, but the colours are a little too varied and pronounced for the blue figured satin sheeting ground. This is again the only fault we have to find with the work sent by Miss Rettich, of Streatham Common. The embroidery is well executed, but the colouring is too crude to be in good taste.

Towle's Pennyroyal and Steel Pills for Females quickly correct all irregularities, remove all obstructions, and relieve the distressing symptoms so prevalent with the sex. Boxes, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. of all chemists. Sent anywhere on receipt of 15 or 34 stamps by the Maker, E T Towle, Chemist, Nottingham

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Our Lesson in Dressmaking: No. 62.

TEA JACKETS AND COAT BODICE.

A FEW pretty tea-jackets are an essential part of every lady's wardrobe. Whether donned only for breakfast, for afternoon tea, or worn at home in the evening, they are always pretty and convenient, and they can be chosen or made in such colours and materials that they may be worn with a variety of skirts, sometimes new, but more often half-worn.

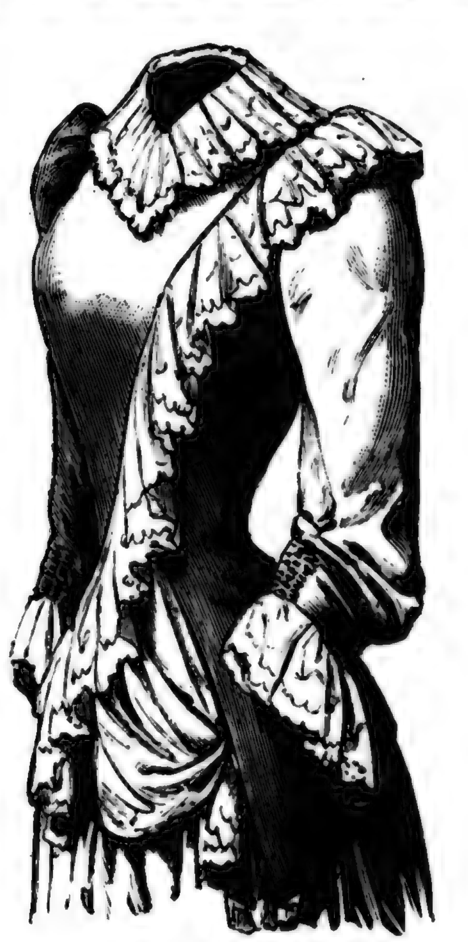


Fig. 1.—Tea Jacket.

Soft silks, such as pongee, foulard, or surah, and plain and printed voile or mousseline de laine, form very smart and fresh-looking tea-jackets, especially when made in light colours and trimmed with lace.

The tea-jacket, fig. 1, is made of the same material as the skirt, which is trimmed at the edge with a flounce of embroidered crêpe de chine; the right side of the jacket is cut like No. 1 of the diagram, fig. 2, and is fastened up on the left shoulder, the left side may end at the dotted line marking the centre.

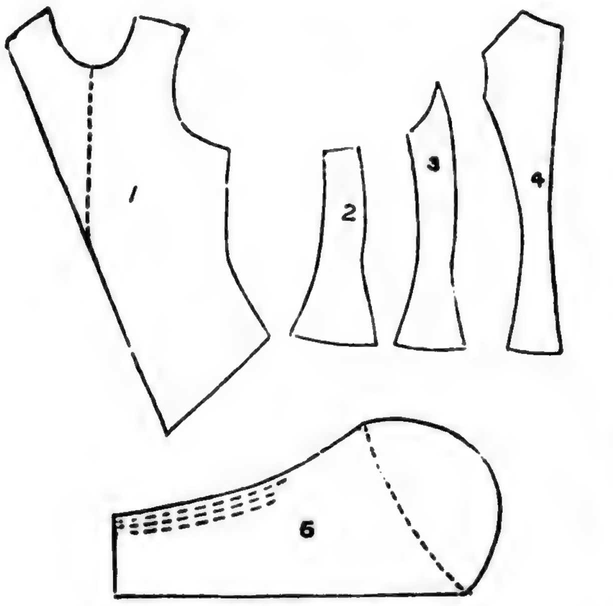


Fig. 2.—Diagram of Tea Jacket.

The two side pieces and the back, Nos. 2, 3, and 4 are shorter than the fronts; the sleeve, No. 5, has no seam at the back, and is gathered up in three rows at the inner seam, the length of the rows of gathers depending on whether the sleeve is to reach to the wrist, or a little below the elbow only. The trimming round the neck, down the right front of the jacket, and on the sleeves, is of embroidered crêpe de chine, and between the open fronts is a draped plastron of the same material falling below the waist, and ending on the left side in a coquillé pleating of the embroidered flouncing. The sleeves may also be made of crêpe de chine on a silk lining.

The dress is extremely pretty in pink, blue, mauve, or maize-coloured surah, with crêpe de chine to match, edged with three rows of scallops embroidered with black silk; white crêpe embroidered with black is equally effective with either colour or with figured materials.

The jacket with its draped plastron may also be worn with a skirt in a different colour and material; pink, blue, and yellow tea-jackets are often worn with skirts of black silk or lace, and black lace trimmings may easily be substituted for the original flounces of crêpe de chine.

Remnants of brocade and other materials come in most usefully for making tea-jackets, such as that illustrated at fig. 3, which is made of pale blue and white broché silk, with full front and sleeves of pale citron crêpe de chine. The fronts of the jacket are short in the centre, but the sides and back end in a deep basque; at the neck in front there are two little pleats close to the shoulder, which give roundness to the part over the bust.

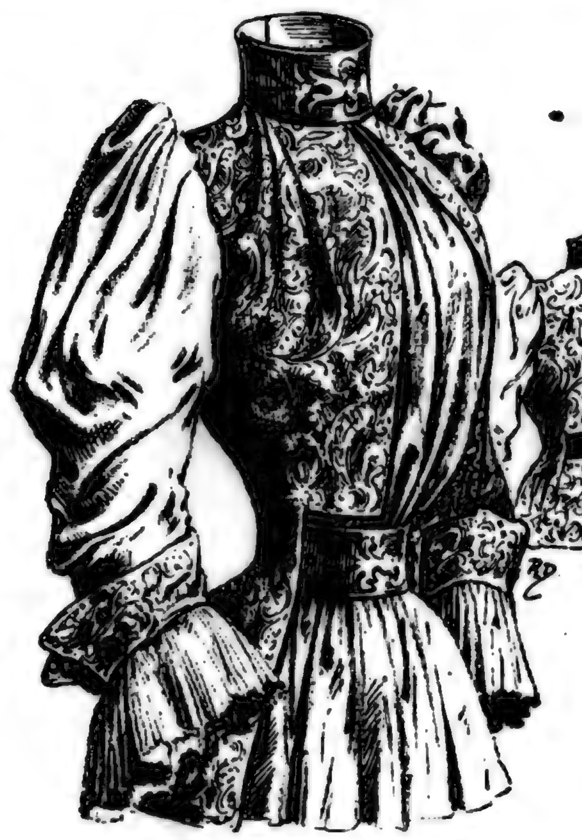


Fig 3.—Tea Jacket in Broche Silk.

The back is cut in the fashionable way, without side pieces, and in this instance even the seam down the back is omitted; this, however, is only possible on very slight figures, as it is difficult to get sufficient play for the basque by sloping the side seams only. There is one side piece under the arms, and this is cut a trifle wider than usual, to make up for the absence of the second side piece. The band, collar, and sabots on the sleeves may be of the brocade, or of blue satin or silk embroidered with silver; the band crosses the jacket at the waist behind, and is passed through openings in the side seams, under the front of the jacket, and fastened on one side. The sleeves are very full, and finished off with finely-pleated ruffles of the crêpe or of mousseline de soie.

Very large revers are coming into vogue again with open jackets made with long basques cut in one with the semi-fitting fronts. An excellent example of one of these jackets for serge or cloth costumes is given at fig. 4. The lining of the waistcoat is cut like that of an ordinary bodice with two breast pleats, and slightly open at the neck. The upper part is covered with crossed folds of silk in any bright colour that contrasts with the dress material, the folds ending under a corselet band of passementerie or embroidery, or of the dress material. If this waistcoat is made as a separate garment, a shirt front, or a plain cloth waistcoat may be substituted for it at will.

The jacket consists of the pieces shown in the diagram, fig. 6; No. 1, the front, is cut the straight way of the material, and has one large breast pleat; the revers, turned back at the dotted line, is cut with it, and the fronts may be lined with silk or with the same material as that used for the jacket. The first side-piece is cut in the usual way, the second side-piece and the back supply a pleated basque; the back of the jacket fits the figure closely, the fronts fall straight; the neck may be finished off at the back with an upright or with a turned-down collar; the sleeve is cut without a seam at the back and on the full bias down the fold at the back of the arm. The lining of the sleeve is, however, cut in the usual coat shape; the collar is also on the full bias without a seam at the back, and if the corselet band be made of the dress material that also should be cut on the bias. A little braiding would form a suitable ornament on this, and a much smaller pattern could be worked round the edges of the jacket to give it a little finish.

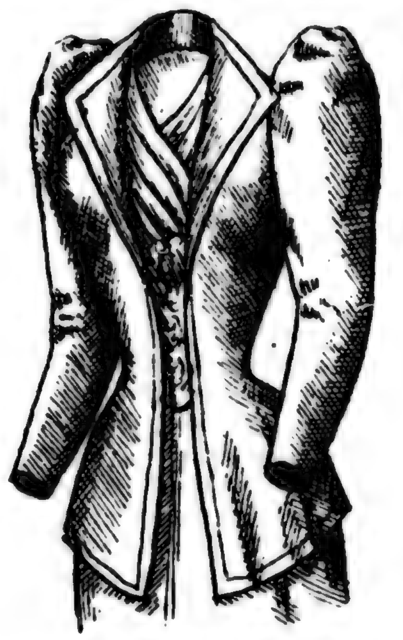


Fig. 4.—Coat Bodice.

A silk lining throughout is an expense that is well repaid in jackets, but if this is too costly the fronts and the basques, from an inch or two below the waist, should at any rate be lined with silk.

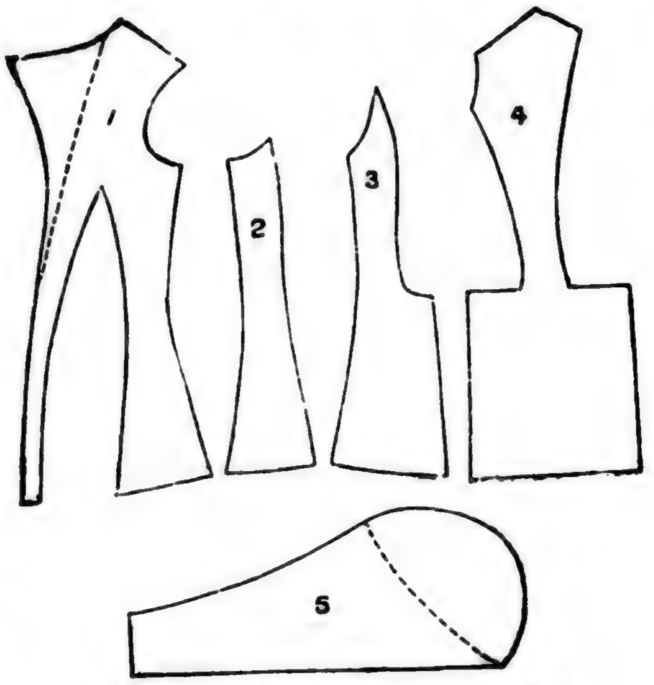


Fig. 5.—Diagram of Coat Bodice.

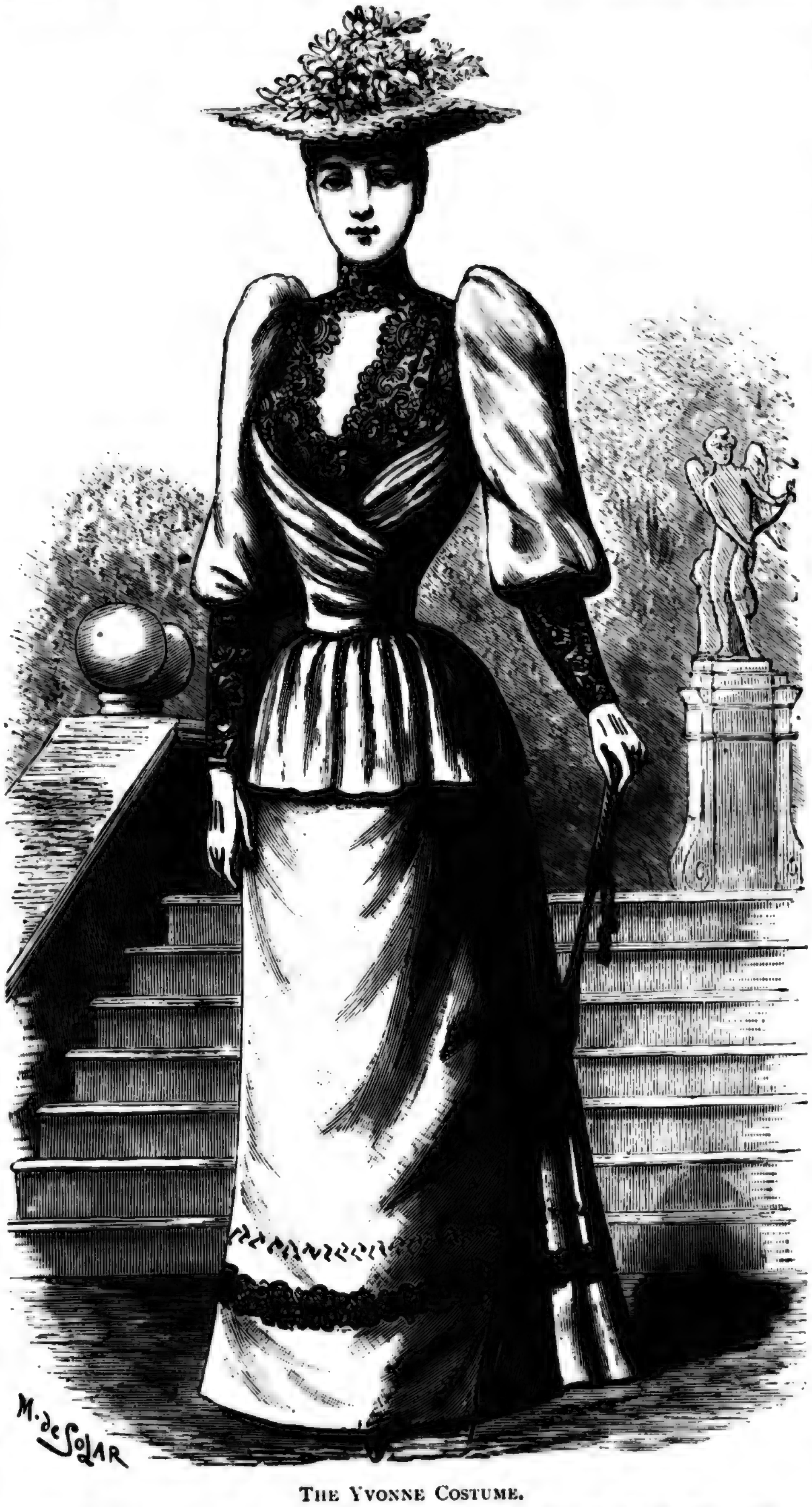
The separate waistcoats are so useful for providing a change of costume that it is hardly necessary to dwell upon their many advantages, nor to suggest styles in which they can be made.

Notes on News.

THE betrothal of the Crown Prince of Denmark and Princess Mary of Greece will take place on October 3rd at the Palace at Fredensborg, and the marriage itself will be celebrated some time next year. All the relations of the Danish Royal Family will witness the initial ceremony.

Now that flats are becoming so generally popular in London, it is curious to learn that in Germany, and especially in Berlin, the set of opinion is in a diametrically opposite direction. Families of limited means who have hitherto been content with a share of a house are now exhibiting a strong desire to possess a domicile of their own; and so emphatically has this feeling manifested itself of late, that it has resulted in the formation of a company for the purpose of providing comfortable and moderately-rented villa residences in the Prussian capital and in various other parts of Germany. Remembering our proud national boast that "an Englishman's house is his castle," it is odd that the American "flat" system should have grown so popular among us, and that we should be content to exchange our "castle" for a suite of rooms in a building shared with a number of other tenants. There are, of course, compensating advantages in this mode of living; but people who are keen appreciators of the homeliness of home cannot possibly contemplate a hotel-like entrance hall and "elevator," or listen to the sound of other folks' pianofortes and electric bells, without inwardly sighing for their "lowly thatched cottage," or its urban substitute, again.

Mr. Jacoby, the member of Parliament who tried last session to abolish that ubiquitous nuisance, the itinerant organ-grinder, will doubtless be encouraged to persevere by the statement of facts which has recently been published with regard to the treatment meted out to these disturbers of the public peace in various great cities of Europe and America. It was Mr. Jacoby's action that led the Government to seek this interesting information, from the details of which we may gather the significant conclusion that the organ pest has more unrestrained liberty of action in our own metropolis than in any other capital. Now that this fact is established, the long-suffering victims of the fiend of Saffron Hill may be expected to claim from the authorities some mitigation of the torments they have hitherto endured at his hands.



The Yvonne Costume.

Dress of steel grey woollen, trimmed with black guipure laid on iris silk. Plain skirt, with a band of guipure over silk, headed by a little grey silk embroidery. Plain under bodice, with full added basque, the upper part veiled by draped fronts of guipure, and below this a draped crossed corselet. Collar and deep cuffs of guipure over silk. Full sleeve. Grey straw hat, trimmed with anemones. Quantity of material required, 8 yards.

For Prices of Paper Models and Flat Patterns, see end of DESCRIPTIONS.

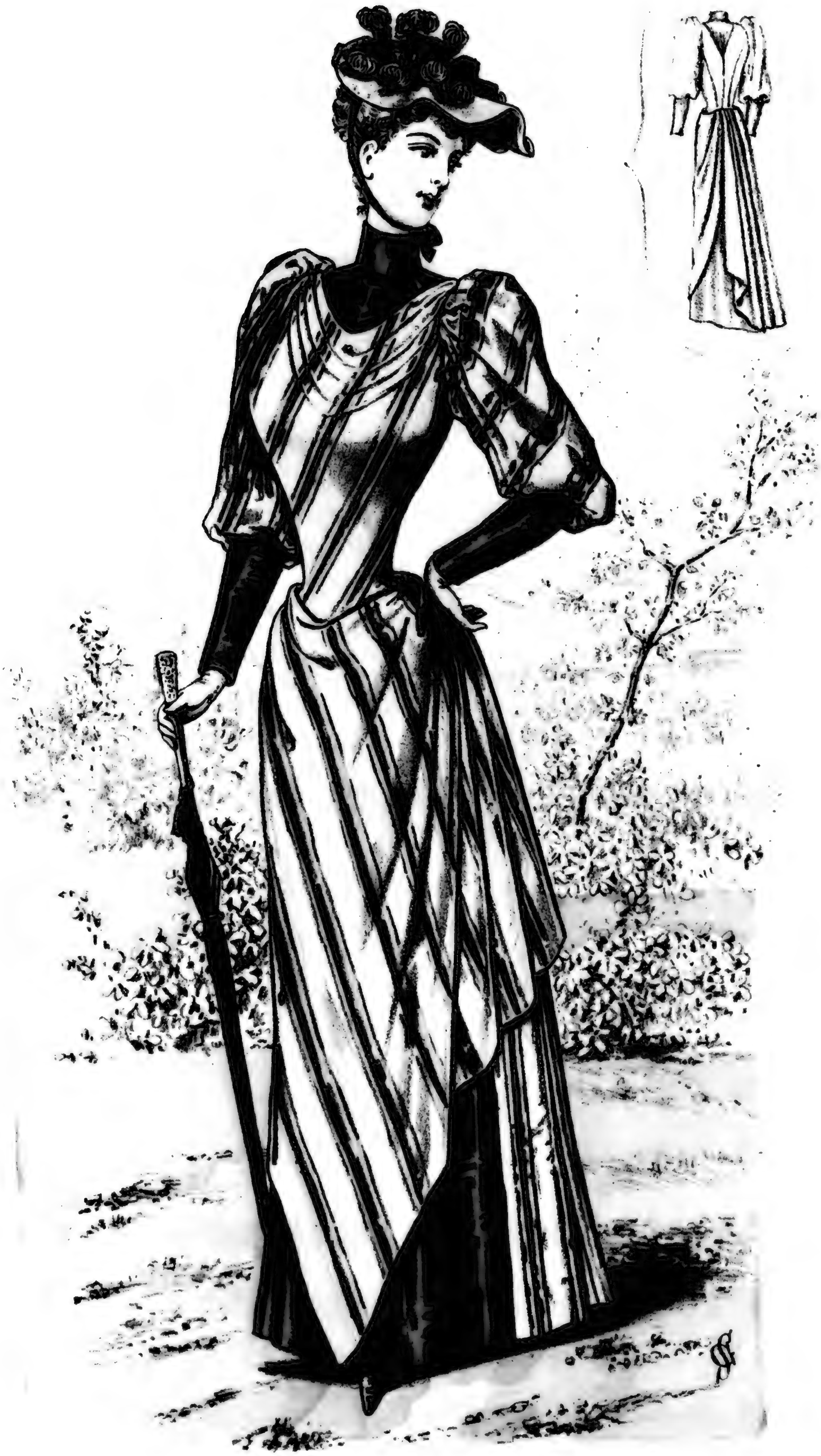
The Irish Industries Association, of which Lady Aberdeen is president, opened their new depôt during the Horse Show week. This energetic and most useful organisation has already conferred great benefits on the industrious poor in many parts of the provinces, and the depôt now opened will receive articles made in the cottages of the peasantry in several counties—north, south, east, and west; and country branches will be formed in connection with the central organisation.

Now that county court judges are changing the ordinary rules of domestic economy, it is well to note that, according to Judge Bacon, of the Bloomsbury Court, a mistress cannot stop money out of wages for breakages without the consent of the servant. The idea of a maid "under notice" "taking it out" of the glass and china at her own sweet will is simply horrifying.

Judge Bayley, who decided the "servant's cap case," would probably be surprised if he made inquiries about the feelings of the maids themselves on the subject. In Paris all the domestic servants simply regard caps as legitimate ornaments and not by any means as badges of servitude. It is true that the French lady's maid is usually bareheaded, but that is only because dressing her own hair keeps her hand in for that of her mistress. Servants ought to wear a distinctive uniform, like many another class, for the sake of neatness and convenience.

The fair promise of the automatic stamp-supplying machine has not been fulfilled. We were assured that no hitch would ever occur in these machines, and that however much we might be disappointed of our chocolate, our exact weight or height, or our dash of perfume, we should at least be certain of always obtaining our stamp in return for the humble penny. Alas! once more our hopes are dashed to the ground. The automatic stamp-supplier has proved not a whit more honest than the sweetmeat and weight-testing machine. The little automatic electric lamps in railway carriages nobly return the copper when they are out of order. Why is it impossible, I wonder, to apply the same method to these other contrivances?

Apropos of the question whether married women should use their maiden names in addition to those of their husbands, a correspondent to a daily contemporary thinks that bachelors ought certainly to have some little distinction from married men. This, I think, is carrying matters to an extreme. It would be just as well, perhaps, if married men, like married women, wore rings in this country as they do abroad, but the usual "Mr." for single and married men answers all requirements. Where reform really is needed is in the prefixes of maiden ladies. After a certain age many ladies object to be addressed by the schoolgirlish "Miss," and spinsters constantly complain that they have, when travelling, not received as much courtesy and consideration when styled "Miss" as those who were entitled to be called Mistress. However, changes of this kind are not easily effected, and probably we shall have to content ourselves yet awhile with the forms now in use.



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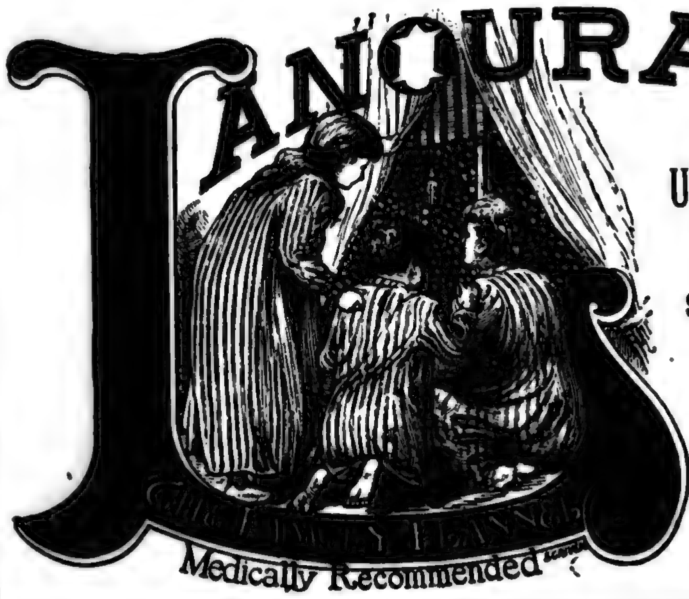
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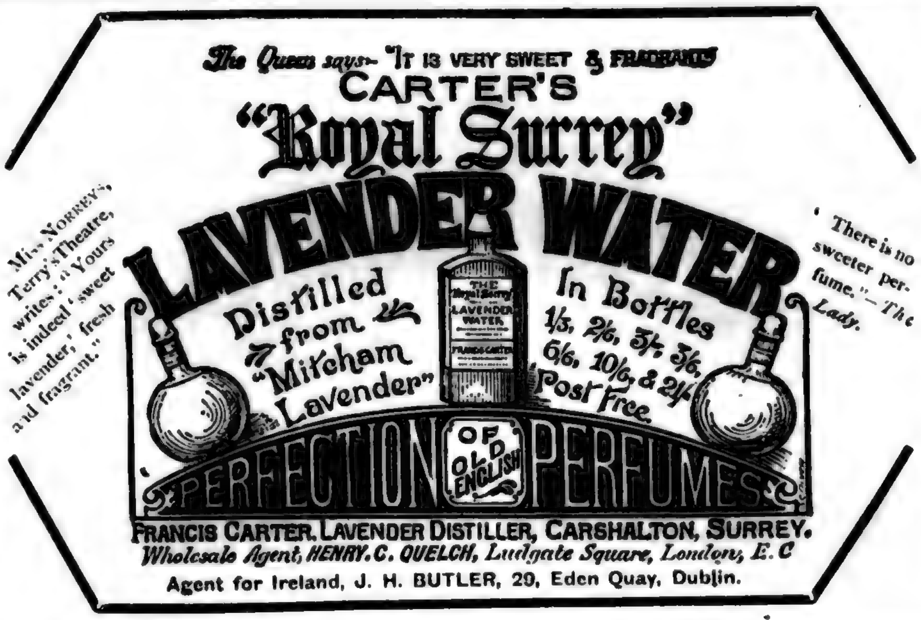
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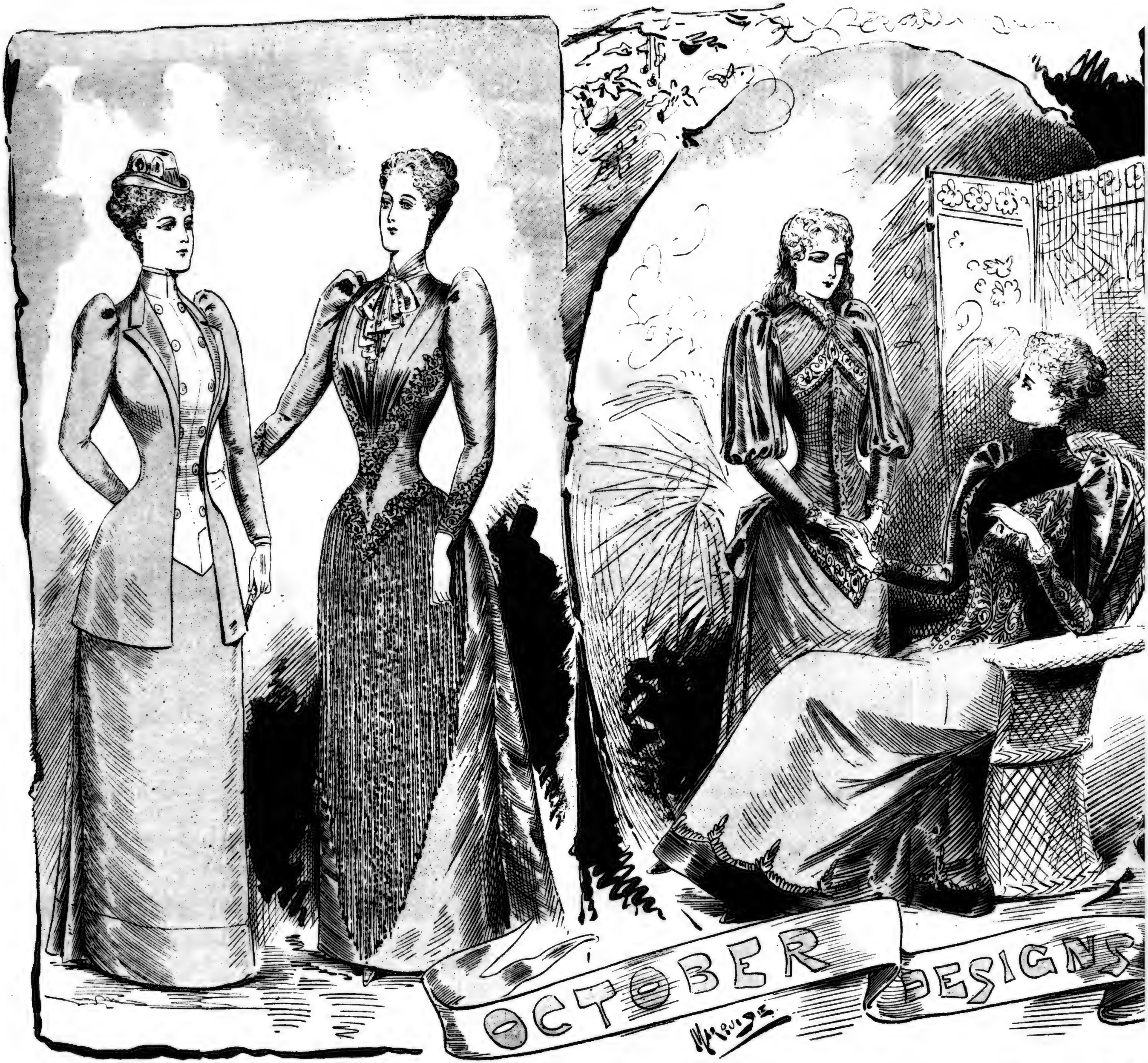
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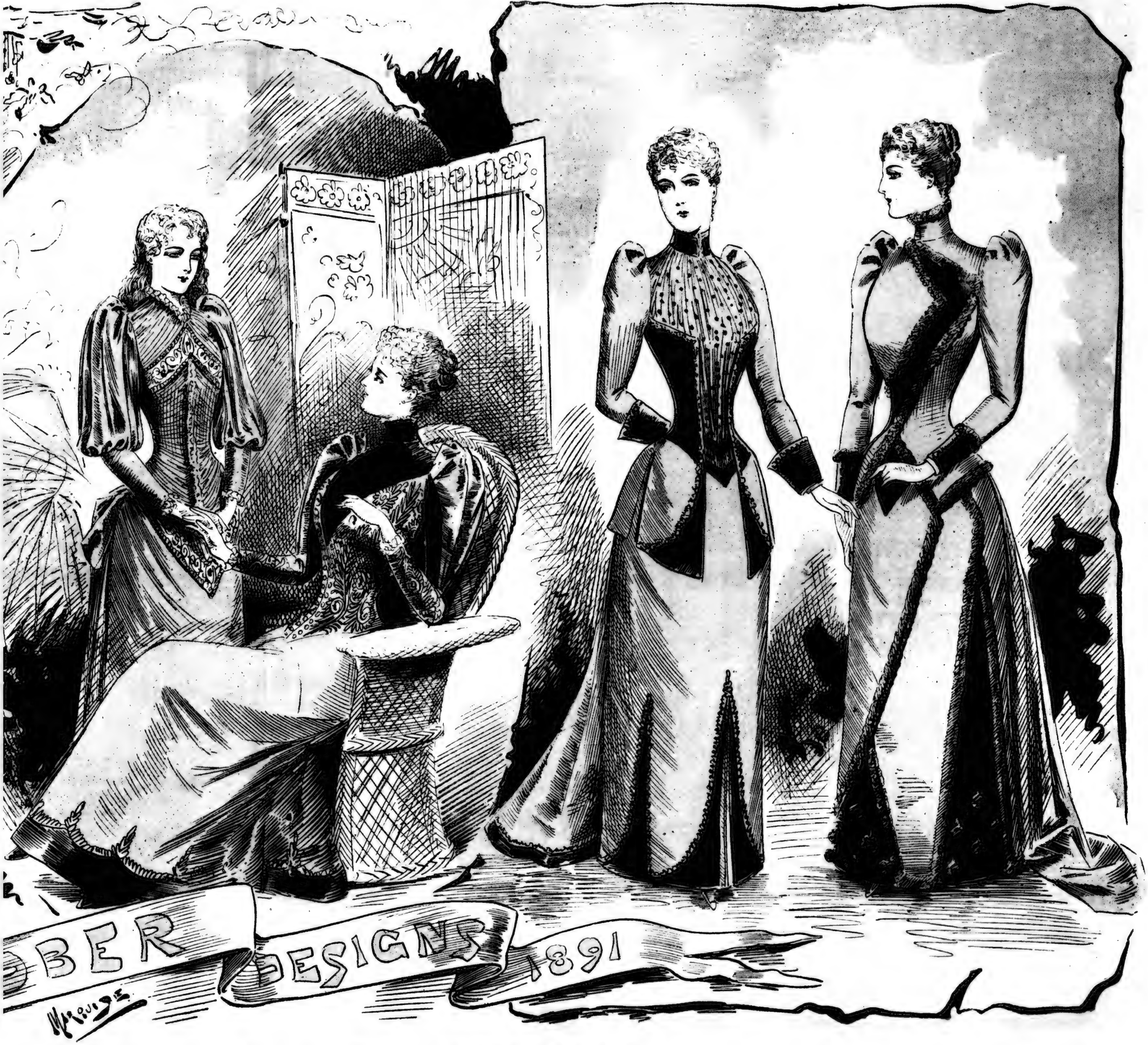
Our Artist's Sketches at Peter Robi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SEE THAT EACH PAIR IS STAMPED "RATIONAL."

INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS.

Albion Soap viii
Allan's Anti Fat xv

Barrington & Co.. .. v
Benger's Food xv
Beecham's Pills xiv
Beetham & Son xi
Bird's Custard Powder .. xiii
Bond's Small Wares .. Cover
Brecknell Turner.. .. xi
Briggs' Transfers .. xvi
Brinsmead.. xvi
Brodie, J. iii
Brown's Satin Polish .. viii
Bunter xv
Burnett, Egerton .. ix

Cadbury's Cocoa xiii
Campbell, P. and P. .. Cover
Carter's Lavender Water Supp.
Chapman, J. v
Clarke's Blood Mixture.. xv
Cuticura viii

Davis H. xv
Dressmakers' Supply Stores .. .. Cover
Davy's Cement xv
Double Grip Corsets .. Supp.
Du Boyer xi

Duchess Corset iii

Eau du Botôt xv
Edgware Road Baths .. xvi
Edwards' Harlene .. xiii
Elwood Brookbank .. Supp.

Fennings, Alfred xv

Fleming, Reid & Co. .. Cover
Fry's Cocoa .. .. Cover

Garrould, E. & R. .. vii
Gordon, Dr. iii
Grabham, D. & Co. .. xi

Hamilton & Co. xii
Harding, E. S. xvi
Hartmans iii
Hayman's Balsam .. Supp.
Herts, Son & Co. .. Cover
Holloway's Pills.. .. xv

Irish Linen and Lace Co. xvi
Izod & Son iii

James, C. .. .. iii & xv
Kearsley's Pills xv
Keating, T. xvi

Katrine Cloth .. .. Supp.

Ladler, W. B. & Co. .. ix
Lanura Co., Ltd. .. Supp.
Leon, J. ix
Lewis' Fabrics ix
Lewis, S. & Co. .. .. Cover

Louis Velveteen .. .. Cover
Linen Dress Co. xvi
London Glove Co. .. vii
Lynten, E. K. xv

Mason, P. H. x
Medical Battery Co. .. xi

Mellin's Food viii
Midland Drapery Store.. v
Millward's Needles .. xvi

Noble, J. ix
Neave's Food .. .. Cover
Nestlé's Food .. .. Cover

Osborne xvi
Old Bleach Linen Co. .. iii

Pears' Soap i
Phillips, J. & N. & Co.. v
Pretiosa Caramel.. .. xv
Priestley .. .. .. Supp
Puriline xv

Rational Corset Bodice.. Supp.
Rickett's Blue .. .. Cover
Rimmell .. .. .. Supp.
Robinson & Cleaver .. ii & iv
Robinson, Peter .. ii & xvi
Rogers, W. & Co. .. xv

Scales' Corset iv
Schweitzer's Cocoatina .. v
Scott's Emulsion.. .. viii
Seigle's Syrup vi
Singer Manufacturing Co. ii
Stephenson Bros. .. xiii
Symington Pea Flour .. Supp.

Todd's Button Hole Attachment xiii
Trilene Co.. xv

Venus Soap .. .. Cover
Vinolia .. .. .. Supp.

Wakeford Bros. iv
Williams, Mr. xv
Wycoff, Seamans & Benedict iv

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NEW SEASON'S DRESS FABRICS

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Ladies are invited to write for patterns (post free) for inspection and comparison.

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"Charming Materials, beautifully soft in texture."

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"Ladies may rely on getting the highest class of woollen goods, as Messrs. R. and C. are deservedly proud of their reputation for quality and reasonable price."

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PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889.
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WITH OPTION OF PURCHASE.

INSTRUCTION FREE

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ANNUAL SALE—
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(*Management for United Kingdom*)
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The "OLD BLEACH" LINENS are an exclusive manufacture, and stand alone—the whole process of production, weaving and bleaching, being carried on at the "OLD BLEACH" WORKS, situated near the village of Randalstown, in the North of Ireland, and on the banks of the River Main, the softness, purity and abundance of whose waters are of much value in the attainment of that sound and lustrous bleach which distinguished them.

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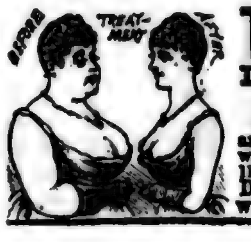

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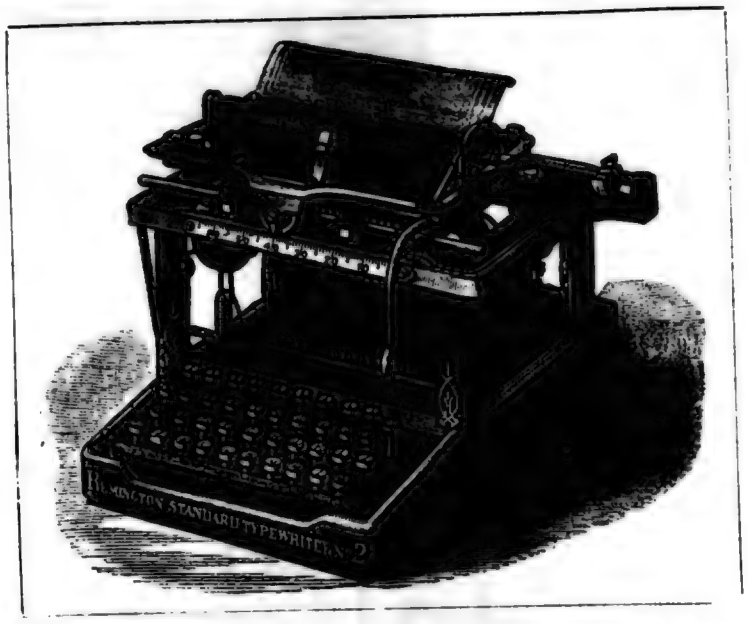

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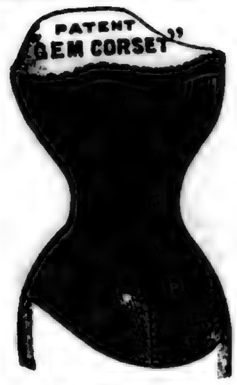

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IRISH LINEN

COLLARS, CUFFS, AND MATCHLESS SHIRTS.

"Their Irish Linen Collars, Cuffs, Shirts, &c., have the merits of excellence and cheapness."—*Court Circular.*

Collars.—Ladies' and Children's 3-fold, 3/6 per doz.; Gent's 4-fold 4/11 to 5/11 per doz.

Cuffs for Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children, from 5/11 per doz.

Shirts.—Best quality longcloth with 4-fold finest Linen Fronts, 35/6 per half dozen; to measure or pattern, 2/- extra.

Old Shirts made as good as new, with best materials in Neck-bands, Cuffs, and Fronts, for 14/- the half dozen.

Price Lists and Samples post free.

ROBINSON & CLEAVER,
BELFAST, IRELAND.

NEAR THE "VICTORY."

"Cocoatina" was the only Cocoa selected for sale in the Bars and Refreshment Rooms at the popular

ROYAL NAVAL EXHIBITION.

Visitors should not fail to go to the Cocoatina Kiosk near the "Victory," and obtain a cup of the most delicious and nourishing beverage extant.

THE BEAUTY.

SAVE 50 PER CENT. BY GOING TO

PHILLIPS & Co.,

52 & 53, NEWGATE ST., CITY.

500 SEALSKIN JACKETS from £8,
Gentlemen's Fur-Lined Coats, £5 to £10.
£10,000 WORTH
Sealskin Garments & Ladies' Furs at Half Price.
COCK FEATHER AND OSTRICH BOAS,
11/6 to 35/- each.
BEAR BOAS and CAPES from 15s.

Everything ONE-HALF
WEST-END PRICES.
Dining Room Skin Rugs
HALF PRICE.
500 FUR CARRIAGE RUGS,
25s. each.

CAUTION.—"*The only Address.*" *Other people are trading upon our Name.*

PHILLIPS & Co., 52 & 53, NEWGATE ST., CITY.

WELSH WONDERS FOR WINTER.

REAL WELSH Dress HOMESPUNS AND FLANNELS

Pre-Eminent for Style & Sterling Value

an Endless Choice of NEW PATTERNS, POST FREE.

Any Length Cut

BARRINGTON & CO., Limited,
ROYAL VICTORIA WAREHOUSE,
NEWTOWN, NORTH WALES.

CHOICE

DRESSES FOR AUTUMN.

THE

Midland Drapery Stores,

59 & 60, High Street, Birmingham,

KENNETH WILSON & Co., Proprietors,

Will, upon receipt of post-card, send Post Free a full set of Dress Patterns.

THE FINEST COLLECTION IN THE KINGDOM TO SELECT FROM,

Including all the newest and best makes in Cheviottes, Tweeds, Camel Hair Suitings, Cordelets, Merinos, &c., &c., in all the latest Shades for Autumn and Winter Wear. Every Lady should send for a set of Patterns and examine them before purchasing elsewhere.

PATTERNS OF ALL GOODS SENT POST FREE.

Patterns of all kinds of Drapery, Gents' Suiting Tweeds, Serges, Coatings, Oxford and Woollen Shirtings, Mantle and Ulster Cloths, &c., &c., sent post free to any address.

THE STORES' FASHION CATALOGUE

SENT POST FREE TO ANY PART OF THE GLOBE.

P.O.O. and Cheques made payable to KENNETH WILSON & CO., Birmingham. Cash or Notes can be sent in Registered Letters. Postal Orders are an easy mode of remitting money. All Goods amounting to 20s. and upwards carriage paid to any part of England, Scotland, and Wales; and to Cork, Dublin, and Belfast for Ireland.

Telegraphic Address—"KENNETH, BIRMINGHAM."

Every Lady should send for one of the following Lots, and test their extraordinary value.

Lot E. 1.—Very Special Trial Parcel, containing 2 splendid Dresses for 7s. 11d., 12 yards good quality Velour finished Habit Cloth in all dark Colours for Autumn Wear, and 12 yards very stylish Diagonal Flake Costume Suiting, in all the leading Colours and Mixtures, for Autumn and Winter. The 2 Dresses sent for 7s. 11d. Cannot be purchased at any other establishment under 5s. 6d. each Dress.

Lot E. 2.—Challenge Silk Parcel, 35s. 6d., contains 15 yards lovely quality Black Serge Silk. This is a beautiful soft twill made from pure Silk, and has a very rich appearance, 1 pair Lady's French Kid Gloves, any size, in Colours and Black, and 3 fine quality pure white Irish Linen Hemstitched Pocket Handkerchiefs. The Lot sent carriage paid for 35s. 6d. The silk alone is worth more money.

Lot E. 3.—The Mother's Household Parcel, contains—1 pair of real Witney Blankets, 2½ yards long, extra wide, fleecy goods; 1 pair real Bolton Twill Sheets, nearly 2¾ yards long, and extra wide; these are not quite white, but will become so in a few washings; 1 blue and white Alhambra Quilt, nearly 3 yards long, extra wide, 6 yards of good white Flannel, 6 yards of medium weight White Calico, suitable for Ladies' or Children's underwear; 1 pure Barnsley Linen Breakfast Cloth, 2 large Linen Huckaback Towels; the whole lot sent, carriage free, for 25s. 6d. This is one of the cheapest and most useful parcels a mother could buy.

CHAPMAN & CO.'S

Autumn Dress Fabrics.

The most Beautiful Collection of Autumn Dress Fabrics we have ever shown. Plain Coloured Cloths in endless variety, including Corduroys, Habit Cloths, Serges, &c. Fancy Materials in great profusion, a prominent Novelty amongst which is the New Monkey Skin.

CHAPMAN'S GUINEA SILK DRESS.
Rich Faille Français in New Shades, 12 yards, 21/-, 22 in. wide, matchless value.

SILK DRESS.
Art Pongée Silk, any shade, 12 yards, 7/9.

FLORAL PONGEE SILKS.
Charming Designs and Shades, 22 in. wide, 1/3½ and 1/6½ per yard.

BEAUTIFUL BENGALINE SILK.
In choice Shades, equal in appearance to Irish poplins at double the price, 22 in. wide, 3/11½ per yard.

SHOT SURAHS.
Beautiful Shades, marvellous effects, 22 in. wide, 2/11½ and 3/11½ per yard.

CHAPMAN'S PATENT POROUS WATERPROOF SERGES.
Protected by Her Majesty's Letters Patent. Warranted Fast Dyed. Black and Navy, 1/11½ to 3/3 per yard.

CHAPMAN'S WONDERFUL HALF-GUINEA CLOTH DRESS (unmade).
48 in. wide, 7 yards for 10/6. Black and Autumn Shades.

NUNS' VEILINGS.
22 in. wide, 7¾d. per yard.

CRÉPONS.
40 in. wide, 1/11½ per yard.

THE EXCELSIOR CLOTH.
48 in. wide, 1/0¾ per yard.

THE CHAMPION CLOTH DRESS.
24 in. wide, 12 yards for 8/11.

FRENCH MERINOS.
44 in. wide, 1/11¾ per yard.

"MY QUEEN" VEL-VEL.
24 in. wide, 2/11½ per yard, in every Shade.
Black, 1/11½ to 3/11 per yard.

Chapman's Celebrated VELVET VELUTINA.
Black and New Autumn shades; 24 in. wide, 2/- per yard.

HOME SHOPPING THE BEST METHOD.
writi Patterns, please state as nearly as possible the description required.

Estimates, Patterns, and Forms for Self-Measurement Free. PRACTICAL DRESSMAKERS.

CHAPMAN, 5, Notting Hill Gate, London.

Where do Ghosts Come From?

DO you believe in ghosts? Perhaps you laugh at the idea—a fearless man like you. Yet if you *must* visit a graveyard you prefer doing so in the daytime. Why? Because you can see better? Is *that* the reason? Stuff! No. It is because you are afraid of the dead and of darkness. Almost everybody is. Yet in sunshine, or in company, we boast of our courage. We are persons "*with no nonsense about us.*" At least, so we say.

I knew a man who when young was so terrified by a ghost that he didn't get over it for fifty years. He was no coward or milksop either, but one of the bravest officers in the Army. When he got to be an old man of eighty-two he spoke of that experience in these words: "For ten minutes I suffered such terror that from that hour to this a sort of constant dread has rested on my soul. Unexpected noises make me tremble all over, and objects which in the shades of evening I cannot well make out, fill me with a mad desire to escape. The fact is, I am afraid of the night."

It is curious that this same expression, about being afraid of the night, should have been used by another man recently. His nerves, he says, were all upset. He couldn't sleep. He just tossed and tumbled on his bed. He hadn't committed murder, and wasn't haunted by a spirit from beyond the tomb. Yet life didn't seem to him worth the price of it. Half a dozen times he made up his mind to leap out of it and take his chances. Lots of people get as far as that every day, and their friends never suspect it. It's all wrong, of course, but you can't wonder. For what is *mere living* when you get no comfort or pleasure out of it?

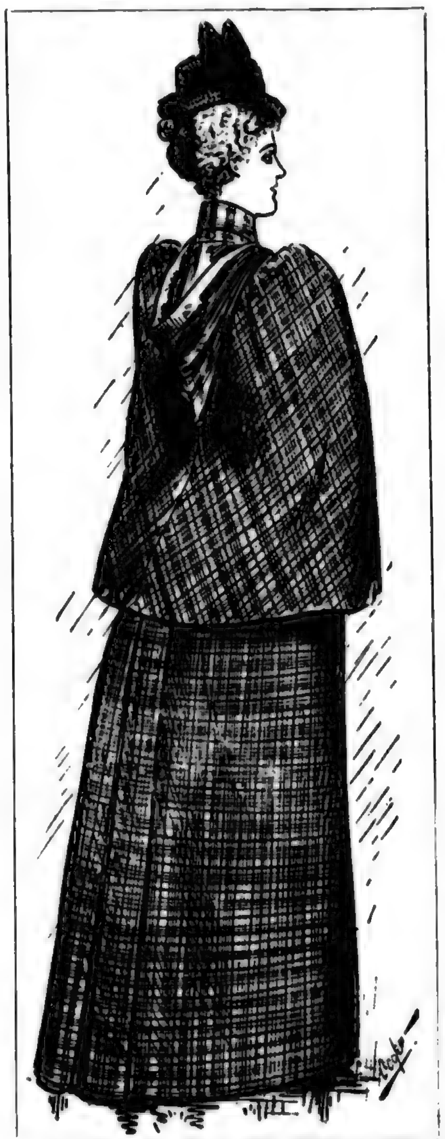
Well, this man goes on to say that his head often ached as though it would split open, and pains chased one another through his body. His skin was yellow as an old parchment, his appetite gone, and any little excitement would set his heart beating like a clock when you take the ball off the pendulum. One must eat to live, yet every time this man ate he was punished for it as though eating were a crime. His stomach received what he swallowed, of course, but that was all; it refused to digest it. Hence the poor fellow got to be like a sepulchre, with his bread and meat dead and rotten inside of him. The poisonous acids and gases which arose from this mass of corruption came up into his throat and sickened him; then went into his blood and started local distresses and maladies in every weak spot in his system.

It was the effect of this upon the nerves that made our friend "afraid of the night." The cold hands and feet, the sense of fatigue, the depression of spirits, the bad taste in the mouth, the dry cough, the chills, weakness and giddiness, all these, and others we cannot now name, are signs and consequences of one cause, and one only—indigestion and dyspepsia. Nothing else on earth is so ruinous to body and mind; nothing else makes people see so many ghosts. Phantoms and mysterious voices are but echoes of what is in our own minds. Healthy people see only things that are natural, and when night comes they go to sleep in it.

The man we allude to is a Frenchman named Jean Marie Hervé. He resides at Yvais, Canton de Pompol, France, and in a late letter he says that after years of suffering from indigestion and dyspepsia he is now perfectly sound and well through the use of *Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup*. "I look upon you," he writes to us, "as my benefactor. My nerves are sound, and I am no longer afraid of the night."

And thousands of people in England, who were once as badly off as he, now rejoice in sound minds *in* sound bodies, through the help of *Mother Seigel's Syrup*.

GARROULD,



EDGWARE ROAD, HYDE PARK, W.

Costumiers and Covert Coat Makers, etc.

(FIT AND STYLE GUARANTEED.)

GARROULD'S NEW WATERPROOF

(AS PER SKETCH),

"The Countesthorpe."

Made of all Wool Odourless Rubber Cloth with Silk Hood. Price, Two and a half Guineas. One of the smartest garments of the season.

"THE GENTLEWOMAN" says:

Messrs. Garrould's in the Edgware Road are now showing a New Waterproof called **"The Countesthorpe,"** which is very smart and forms a complete costume. The skirt buttons separately down the front, while the full cape is ventilated on a new and very improved principle. This in Grey Tweed, with a Scarlet or Navy Silk Hood, is a great success. Altogether the pretty possibilities of the waterproof are charmingly realized at Garrould's, and one can quite imagine that the lyrist who wrote

"You and I together love,
Never mind the weather love,"

had visions of his sweetheart clad in one of their ingenious novelties.

WATERPROOFS, JACKETS, AND COATS SENT ON APPROVAL.

Patterns of "The Countesthorpe" may also be had post free of

E. & R. GARROULD, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, Edgware Road, Hyde Park, London, W.

Telegraphic Address—"GARROULD, LONDON."

THE LONDON GLOVE COMPANY.

WHOLESALE GLOVERS.

45a, CHEAPSIDE LONDON, E.C.,

SINGLE PAIRS SOLD.

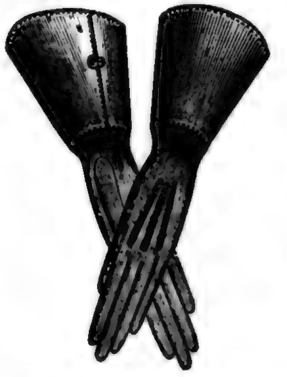
Direct attention to the following quotations from their Current Price List. These goods being manufactured specially for the L. G. Co., will be found superior in quality and fit, and much under the usual retail prices. All Gloves are Post Free.

LADIES' DRIVING GLOVES.

	Per Half-doz.		Per Pair.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
4-Button Cape, for Walking or Driving, with Single Spear Points, Pique Sewn	17	6	3	0
The New Cape Driving, Scented Russian Leather, Spear Points, Prixseam Sewn, in Dark Tan, 4 buttons..	20	6	3	6
Gentlemen's ditto .. .. 2 buttons	20	6	3	6
IMPERVIOUS TO RAIN.				
The L. G. Co.'s New Waterproof Driving, in Dark Tan .. ..4 buttons	22	0	3	9
Gentlemen's ditto .. ..2 buttons	20	6	3	6

LADIES' GAUNTLET GLOVES.

The L. G. Co.'s Tan Doeskin Glove, English Make, with New Embossed Gauntlets, 4 inches deep, 2 Clasp Fasteners, 2s. 6d. per pair.



Chevrette Gloves, with 3-inch Gauntlets (shape of Illustration), "Brighton" Points, 2s. 10d. per pair.

In Black, Brown, and Tan Shades.

Chevrette Gloves, with 4-inch Gauntlets (shape of Illustration), Self Braid Points, 3s. 3d. per pair.

In Black, Slates, and Tan.

The L. G. Co.'s Cape Driving Gloves, Spear Points, with Imitation Crocodile Leather Gauntlets, 5 inches deep (shape of Illustration), 3s. 11d. per pair.

In Tan and Black.

THE LONDON GLOVE COMPANY'S
REAL KID GLOVES

Ladies' Real Kid Gloves, 4 Buttons, 2s. 3d. per pair; 6 button ditto, 2s. 9d. per pair; 8 buttons, 3s. 3d. per pair; 12 buttons or Mousquetaire, 4s. 3d. per pair. In Black, White, Tans, Drabs, and all Colours.

Ladies' Real Kid Gloves, very superior quality French Kid, with 4 *Dome* Fasteners, 2s. 11d. per pair; with 6 *Domes*, 3s. 6d per pair. In Black, Tans, Fawns, Drabs, and all Colours.

Ladies' Neapolitan Kid Gloves, 4 buttons, 1s. 9d. per pair; 6 buttons, 1s. 11d. per pair. In Tans, Browns, Slates, and Dark Green, with Self Braid Points.

Ladies' "Chevrette" Gloves, for Hard Wear, 4 Buttons, 1s. 10d. per pair. In Light, Medium, Dark Tan, and Brown Shades, with Self Braid Points.

Ladies' "Chevrette" Gloves, Superior quality, every pair guaranteed, 4 Buttons, 2s. 1d. per pair. In Tan, Brown Shades, and Black, with Self Braid Points.

Girls' "Chevrette" Gloves, 4 Buttons, 1s. 9d. per pair, all sizes. In Tan, Browns, and Black, with Self Braid Points.

Gentlemen's Chevrette, English make, 2 Buttons, 2s. 6d. per pair. In Tan Shades and Browns, with Self Braid Points.

LADIES' LINED GLOVES.

	Per Pair	
	s.	d.
4-Button Kid, with Fancy Striped Lining.. .. .. .. In Black and Brown Shades.	1	11
4-Clasp Kid, with Fancy Striped Wool Lining (English Make) In Black, Browns, Tan, Slate, Navy, and Dark Green.	2	10
2-Clasp Kid, with Fancy Striped Wool Lining, 2½-inch Fur Top In Black and Brown Shades.	2	8
2-Clasp Kid, with Fancy Striped Lining, 3-inch Fur Tops .. In Black and Brown.	3	3
1-Clasp Brown Kid, with Fancy Striped Lining, 3-inch "Beaverette" Tops	2	8
2-Clasp Brown Kid, with Fancy Striped Lining, 2½-inch "Beaverette" Tops (English Make)..	3	0
Girls' 2-Clasp Kid, with Fancy Striped Lining, Fur Tops .. In Black and Brown Shades.	1	10

LADIES' SUEDE GLOVES.

EMPRESS
SPECIAL FINISH
PARIS-SUEDE

"EMPRESS" QUALITY.

	Per pair	
	s.	d.
4 Buttons	2	6
6 ,, ...	2	10
8 ,, or Mousquetaire ..	3	3

In Black, Dark Colours, Tans, White, and Light Shades.

"CINDERELLA" QUALITY.

	Per Half-doz.		Per pair	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
12-Button Length Mousquetaire	16	6	2	10
16-Button Length Mousquetaire	20	6	3	6
20-Button Length Mousquetaire	23	0	3	11

In White, Cream, Pink, Lavender, Biscuit, and Tan Shades.

MODE OF PAYMENT.—Postal and Post-Office Orders to be made payable to **S. A. WORSKETT,** at the General Post Office. Where Stamps are remitted One Penny must be added to each amount of **3s.** and under, to cover loss in exchange. A Detailed Price List of all makes for Autumn, 1891, FREE by Post.

Sole Address: THE LONDON GLOVE COMPANY, 45a, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, E.C.

BROWN'S SATIN POLISH
FOR LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S BOOTS AND SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.
HIGHEST AWARD WHEREVER EXHIBITED
LATEST PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889.

BROWN'S SATIN CREAM
For improving all kinds of Patent Leather.

For Brown Leather Boots and Shoes, use
SATIN (BROWN) POLISH
Put on by Sponge attached to wire and cork in each Bottle.

AMERICAN MAGIC BRONZE.
Gives to old Boots and Shoes, Ornaments, etc., the appearance of new.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS use
ARMY & NAVY LIQUID BLACKING.

"WHITENS AND SOFTENS THE SKIN"

ALBION LUXURY IN THE BATH
MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP
PURE AND PLEASANT
UNEQUALLED FOR THE COMPLEXION
INVALUABLE FOR CHILDREN
NEVER IRRITATES THE SKIN
DELICATELY PERFUMED

Lady Constance Howard
WRITES:
"I like the Soap very much; it is pleasant to use and softens and whitens the skin."

Lady Dorothy Nevill
WRITES:
"I find the Soap very pleasant, and like it very much."

MELLIN'S FOOD
FOR
INFANTS
AND
INVALIDS

OLGA LEYBOURNE, Aged 2 Years and 5 Months.

"37, Mayfield Street, Hull,
"February 3, 1891.
"Dear Sir,—I am sending you a photo of my little girl, Olga, taken when two years and five months old. She commenced to take your Food by my doctor's advice at the age of four months, and is still taking it, although now two years and eight months old, in fact, she takes hardly anything but it, and I leave you to judge from the photo as to whether she is a small child or not for her age, and I do not hesitate to say that had it not been for your Food she would not have been alive to-day.
"Yours truly,
"A. E. LEYBOURNE."

MELLIN'S
FOOD BISCUITS.
PALATABLE, DIGESTIVE, NOURISHING, SUSTAINING.
Price 2s. and 3s. 6d. per Tin.

MELLIN'S LACTO-GLYCOSE or MILK FOOD
Dissolved in warm water is ready for immediate use.

Shakespearian Wisdom on the Feeding and Rearing of Infants.
A Pamphlet of quotations from Shakespeare and portraits of beautiful children, together with testimonials which are of the highest interest to all mothers, to be had with samples, free by post, on application to
G. MELLIN, Marlboro' Works, Peckham, S.E.

Skins on Fire
With Agonizing Eczemas
And other ITCHING, BURNING, SCALY, and BLOTCHY SKIN and SCALP DISEASES are relieved in the majority of cases by a single application of the Cuticura Remedies, and speedily and permanently cured, when the best physicians, hospitals, and all other remedies fail. This is strong language, but every word is true. Cuticura Remedies are the greatest skin cures, blood purifiers, and humour remedies of modern times, are absolutely pure, and agreeable to the most sensitive, and may be used in the treatment of every humour by the youngest and most delicate with safety, economy, and satisfaction.

Cuticura
Remedies

CUTICURA, the great skin cure, instantly allays the most intense itching, burning, and inflammation, and permits rest and sleep, speedily heals the skin, and restores the hair. CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite skin purifier and beautifier, is indispensable in cleansing diseased surfaces. CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood and Skin Purifier and greatest of Humour Remedies, cleanses the blood of all impurities and poisonous elements, and thus removes the cause. Hence the CUTICURA REMEDIES cure every disease and humour of the skin, from infancy to age, from pimples to scrofula.

☞ "How to Cure Diseases of the Skin and Blood" mailed free to any address, 64 pages, 300 Diseases, 50 illustrations, 100 Testimonials. A book of priceless value to every sufferer.

CUTICURA REMEDIES are sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 2s. 3d.; CUTICURA SOAP, 1s.; CUTICURA RESOLVENT, 4s. 6d.; or the set, post-paid, for 7s. 9d., of F. NEWBERY & SONS, 1, King Edward-st., Newgate-st., London, E. C., depot for POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION.

An Eye for Beauty is satisfied beyond expression when it gazes upon a skin preserved and beautified by Cuticura Soap, incomparably the greatest of skin purifiers and beautifiers, while rivalling in delicacy and surpassing in purity the most expensive of toilet and nursery soaps. *The only medicated toilet soap* and *the only preventive* of inflammation and clogging of the pores, the cause of pimples, blackheads, rough, red, and oily skin, and simple humours of infants and children. Sale greater than the combined sale of all other skin soaps. Sold everywhere. Price, 1s.

If you have a
COLD or COUGH,
acute or leading to
CONSUMPTION,
SCOTT'S EMULSION
OF PURE COD LIVER OIL
AND HYPOPHOSPHITES
OF LIME AND SODA
IS SURE CURE FOR IT.
This preparation contains the stimulating properties of the *Hypophosphites* and fine *Norwegian Cod Liver Oil.* Used by physicians all the world over. It is *as palatable as milk.* Three times as efficacious as plain Cod Liver Oil. A perfect Emulsion, better than all others made. For all forms of *Wasting Diseases, Bronchitis,*
CONSUMPTION,
Scrofula, and as a Flesh Producer there is nothing like SCOTT'S EMULSION. Let no one by profuse explanation or impudent entreaty induce you to accept a substitute.
Sold by all Chemists, at 2/6 or 4/6, or mailed on receipt of price by
SCOTT & BOWNE, LIMITED,
47 FARRINGDON ST., LONDON, E C.

Direct from the Warehouse to the Wearer.

First Fashions.

Every Lady who WISHES to DRESS in the BEST STYLE at the SMALLEST POSSIBLE COST **should see**

John Noble's

Patterns of New Fabrics and Serges for the present season; they are **Absolutely Unrivalled** for their **Charming Variety, Beautiful Colourings**, and **Amazing Cheapness.** JOHN NOBLE will send **POST FREE** to any address on application a large Box containing over

1,000 NEW PATTERNS of the Choicest Novelties in Fabrics for Ladies' and Children's wear, collected from the World's great centres of production, and supplied direct from The Warehouse to the Wearer at **prices** that **show** an **Enormous Saving** to all **Purchasers of**

FASHIONABLE DRESS FABRICS.

JOHN NOBLE,
The Warehouse, MANCHESTER.

One Million Ladies

WANTED TO TEST JOHN NOBLE'S INVINCIBLE TWEED DRESSES in fashionable Grey, Drab, Brown, Bronze, or Navy mixtures. They are the best value ever seen, and absolutely defy competition. Every purchaser delighted. The full dress length sent **carriage paid for 6s. 9d.** Perfect satisfaction guaranteed or cost refunded. Patterns and illustrated catalogue post free from JOHN NOBLE, H. 64 Dept., The Warehouse, MANCHESTER.

Write Now for Box of Patterns and New Catalogue, Post Free to any address

True Economy.

Two Profits Saved.

Egerton Burnett

BY SPECIAL ROYAL AND IMPERIAL WARRANTS OF APPOINTMENT

To Her Majesty the Queen, H.I. Majesty the Empress Frederick, H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, and other Royal Families of Europe.

Art Fabrics

REFINED DRESS.

TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS FREDERICK

Egerton Burnett's

Patterns for this Season comprise every variety of Fashionable Fabrics, in entirely New and Artistic Designs—unsurpassed for Beauty, Novelty, and Money Value, Admirable Wearing Qualities, Perfect Finish, Superb Fast Dye.

Egerton Burnett's

ROYAL SERGES.—High-class Weavings in Pure Wool, for Ladies', Children's, and Gentlemen's Dress, for Travelling, Tourist, and Seaside Wear; to suit all climates, at all seasons. The Stock of these world-famed Royal Serges is this season greater than ever.

EGERTON BURNETT has been honoured by most distinguished patronage, and is the holder of

Six Royal Warrants of Appointment.

PATTERNS POST FREE. | CARRIAGE PAID on Orders of 20s. and above to any part of the United Kingdom. Goods packed for Exportation. Special Rates for the Continent, India, and the Colonies. | ANY LENGTH SOLD.

Address: EGERTON BURNETT, Royal Serge Warehouse, WELLINGTON, SOMERSET, ENGLAND.

NO AGENTS. *No connection with any London or Provincial firm whatsoever.* *NO AGENTS.*

LADIES, Please write to LEWIS'S, in Market Street, MANCHESTER, for PATTERNS, which will be sent POST FREE.

DAINTY AUTUMN FABRICS

ANY LENGTH CUT at WHOLESALE PRICES.

Ladies who write to LEWIS'S for Patterns will receive by return of Psot a Box containing a WONDERFUL COLLECTION of the NEWEST and Most CHARMING DRESS GOODS at REALLY ASTONISHING PRICES.

WONDERFUL
IN VALUE AND STYLE,
IN BEAUTY AND VARIETY.

LADIES who buy their DRESS MATERIALS from LEWIS'S are sure of getting them **DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS,** thereby saving 3 profits, an advantage of quite 50 per cent. or

A SAVING OF 10s. IN THE £.

LADIES are asked to compare LEWIS'S Patterns and Prices with those of other houses, the IMMENSE ADVANTAGE will be immediately apparent. *Carriage paid on all orders.* LEWIS'S are well known as the Makers of the "WONDERFUL" VELVETEEN at 2s. a yard. Please write for patterns.

Mention MYRA'S JOURNAL, and address:—

LEWIS'S, in Market Street, MANCHESTER.

(POST FREE ON APPLICATION.)

Ladies requiring New Furs or their Old Furs Cleaned, Repaired, or Altered, should write to

U. B. LADLER & Co.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL FURRIERS,
110, HIGH STREET, KINGSLAND, LONDON,

For their ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST OF NEW FASHIONABLE FURS.

THE LARGEST, HANDSOMEST, AND CHEAPEST STOCK IN THE WORLD OF Sealskin Jackets and Dolmanettes; New Fashionable Fur-lined Dolmans and Cloaks, Newest Fashions in Boas, Collarettes, Capes, Muffs, Rugs, Trimmings, &c., &c.

Sample Cuttings of Skins sent to select from. *Goods sent on Approval*

Estimates given for Alterations, Repairs, &c.

Any Single Article sent Carriage Paid to any Part of the United Kingdom, and abroad, wherever the Parcel Post is in operation. Order direct from the Manufacturers, and Save at least 50 per cent. of the usual Retail Prices.

Sole Agents to The ANGLO-RUSSIAN FUR COMPANY (SAME ADDRESS AS ABOVE OVER 20 YEARS.)

HEALTH & PERSONAL ATTENTION

(See MYRA'S ANSWERS in "MYRA'S JOURNAL").

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POSTAL TOILET LIST.

PHILIP H. MASON,

Pharmaceutical Chemist, BANK PLAIN, NORWICH.

The entire list (containing some 100 Preparations) will be sent by return of post, on receipt of stamped address.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—All Articles in this List admit of Postal Transit, and will be delivered free per post at the prices marked, secure from observation, and carefully packed on receipt of P.O.

AGENTS.—New Zealand: Messrs. Withers, High St., Christchurch. From these Agents any of the Toilet Preparations may be obtained.

COLD CREAM OF WOOL FAT AND CUCUMBERS (Nuthall's)—Strongly recommended for general use, both on account of its healing qualities and of its freedom from irritating properties. Wool Fat is essentially the natural fat of the Skin, and upon its presence depends the Skin's healthy condition. When absent or deficient, the skin loses its elasticity, becomes dry, and apt to chap and crack. The above Cold Cream will be found to remedy and prevent all these unpleasantnesses, and its continued use will render the skin distinctly softer, more elastic, and of a healthy colour. It is emollient and healing, and will counteract the ill-effects of hard water and of over-exposure to cold, wind, or sun. Its constant use is invaluable for preventing and removing wrinkles and crowsfeet. 3s. 6d.

EXTRACT OF SEA WRACK (Fucus Vesiculosus).—The new remedy for obesity. This preparation has met with a wonderful demand. Its effects in some cases seem magical. It is perfectly safe for the most delicate constitutions Price 3s. 3d. per case.

EXTRACT OF SEA WRACK PILLS.—Are prepared for those who prefer it in this form—each pill containing one dose of the extract at the same price. 3s. 3d. per case.

THE GARRISON HAIR DYE.—An absolutely harmless hair dye in one solution. Easy in application, rapid, cleanly, and almost infallibly certain in effect. This is the Hair Dye *par excellence* for those who prefer a dye in one solution. Black or brown, 3s. 6d. per case.

PETROLEUM POMADE.—The power of Petroleum, as a rapid stimulant to the growth of the hair, has been recently discovered by accident, at a British Consulate in Russia. Prepared as a Pomade, it is rendered unobjectionable for use. 1s. 6d., 3s. per jar.

[Since the above was first published the most astounding results have followed the use of Mr. Mason's Pomade, and it is now the Hair Restorer *par excellence.*]

CREME FROIDE AUX CONCOMBRES.—Prepared from the pulp of the ripe fruit, 3s. 6d and 10s. 6d. For whitening and preserving the skin, and for the prevention of wrinkles and crowsfeet. Its constant use will counteract the ill-effects of exposure to sun and wind, and will retain the youthfulness of the complexion for many years.

"Crême Froide aux Concombres, as prepared by Mr. Mason, of Norwich, is the best agent for whitening and preserving the skin I know of."—Anna Kingsford, M.D.

EMULSINE OF CUCUMBERS.—Dr. Anna Kingsford's formula. Thin, 3s. 6d. and 10s. 6d.; Thick, 3s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. These Emulsines resemble the Crême Froide in their general properties, but are prepared for those who prefer an emulsion to a cream. The thick Emulsine is especially intended for the prevention of wrinkles, and is also highly recommended for winter use, while the thin Emulsine is adapted for whitening the complexion, and for summer use.

"Against the crowsfeet use Mason's thick Emulsine. With respect to wrinkles, I have said again and again that nothing removes them so satisfactorily as the thick Emulsine. For flushing of the face and dryness of the skin, use Mason's thin Emulsine of Cucumbers. 'Cool as a cucumber' is, as you know, a comparison that has become a proverb, and with good reason. Mr. Mason has prepared two excellent emulsions of cucumber, thick and thin, which I have not seen equalled. To these he has now added a Crême Froide aux Concombres. As the responsibility for these formulas rests, in a large measure, with myself, you may feel sure I should not recommend them unless I had complete confidence in their excellence."—Anna Kingsford, M.D.

JABORANDI HAIR TONIC.—Prepared from selected South American Jaborandi Leaves, containing the newly-discovered alkaloid Pilocarpine. Highly recommended by medical authority as a hitherto unapproachable stimulant to rapid growth of hair. Used not only to prevent the hair falling, but to stop advance of greyness and induce vigorous secretion of the natural colouring pigment. 3s. 6d., 10s. 6d.

"The Jaborandi Lotion prepared by Mr. Mason is probably one of the best hair restorers known. Several instances of the increased growth of hair after the use of Jaborandi have been adduced. Jaborandi is said by several medical writers to cause the hair to grow."—Anna Kingsford, M.D.

BLOOM OF STEPHANOTIS.—An exquisite creamy white skin and complexion powder. It imparts a beautiful natural whiteness and youthful softness and delicacy to the skin. The painful "Flushing" of the face, brownness of the neck and arms, undue redness of the face and hands, are obviated by one application. For personal appearance at Court, the Ball, or Concert, it is indispensable; it represses the unpleasantness of sensible perspiration and its disagreeable accompaniments. Travellers and residents in warm climates will find it invaluable. It so entirely prevents the discolouring action of the sun on the skin, that freckles are almost unknown to those who use it. In polished apple wood case, with toilet puff, 3s. 6d.

"For my own part, I am in the habit of recommending Mr. Mason's Stephanotis Face Powder, because I trust him, and know that he is moderate in his charges and honest in quality."—Anna Kingsford, M.D.

HENNA HAIR DYE (in one solution).—An entirely vegetable preparation, obviating the use of lead or any metallic dyes. It is guaranteed to be entirely harmless to hair or health. It is most simple in application, and in every way superior to the old-fashioned metallic dyes in two solutions. 3s 6d., 10s. 6d.

"Of all the brown dyes I have tried, I like best Mason's Henna Dye. It is entirely vegetable and harmless."—Anna Kingsford, M D.

COMPLEXION PILLS.—Specially adapted to produce a healthy action of the skin and a clear complexion. If used in conjunction with certain easy rules of diet, their effect is rapid and marvellous. 1s. 3d., 2s. 10d. per box.

CREAM OF STEPHANOTIS.—An exquisite creamy white Skin and Complexion Cosmetic; imparts youthful softness and delicacy, with a beautiful natural whiteness to the skin. Composed of perfectly innocent ingredients, this Cream has a most beneficial action upon the skin. It obviates in one application brownness of the neck and arms, or undue redness of the face and hands. For personal appearance at Court, at balls, or other crowded assemblies, it is indispensable, especially as it represses the unpleasantness of perspiration and its accompaniments. In warm climates it will be found invaluable. Also to prevent the appearance of that unpleasant redness or flushing of the face, which is so common an annoyance. So completely does it prevent the discolouring action of the sun on the skin that freckles are rarely, if ever, known to those who use it. It subdues the redness of the features caused by exertion, cooling the skin in a most delightful manner. 3s. 6d. per case.

SULPHUR SOAP (For the Hair).—The natural colour of the hair is due to an organic pigment, into the composition of which sulphur and iron largely enter. It is believed that in many cases grey hair is due solely to a deficiency in this natural secretion of sulphur. In such cases the sulphur may be applied to the hair glands by occasionally washing the hair and scalp with the above soap. It is most particularly recommended that in cases of incipient greyness this should be tried before artificial colour restorers are resorted to. It is also the best soap for cleansing the hair before applying any dye or colour restorer, as it greatly quickens and enhances their action. It is also of great service for washing the skin in many cases of eruption and skin diseases. 1s. 3d.

"Better try Mason's Sulphur Soap and soft water."—Anna Kingsford, M.D.

FRECKLE CURE, THE NEW.—This is a preparation of great power for the entire removal of freckles, however obstinate. It is the prescription of one of our most eminent modern dermatologists, combined with the new Skin-fat, which has recently been isolated from sheep's wool. A trial of it is urgently solicited, 4s. 6d.

WALNUT JUICE AND NUTGALLS.—Having often been required to prepare Walnut Juice for ladies, I have found that it is not perfectly successful by itself as a hair stain. After many experiments I am at last able to introduce a combination of Walnut Bark and Nutgalls, which is perfectly effective in giving to grey hair various shades of rich natural brown, very different to the dull metallic black of lead restorers. It is at the same time perfectly safe (Walnut Juice has been used for centuries as a hair dye.) Price 3s. 6d. per case, post free, with full directions.

DEPILATORY (Powder).—Mr. Mason is continually asked by ladies for a Depilatory which will, in one application, not only remove existing superfluous hair, but prevent its reappearance. He wishes clearly to state that it is impossible to do this. All that can be done is to remove the hair, after which an occasional subsequent application on the surface of the skin will prevent it from attaining a visible growth. The above preparation will do this without injury to the skin. Science cannot achieve more. With directions, 2s. per packet.

"Mr. Mason's Depilatory is at once the cheapest and best I know of."—Anna Kingsford, M.D.

EYEBROW AND EYELASH DYE.—A simple and instantaneous application, requiring renewal only at long intervals. Has been much approved, and seems to have met a pressing want. Black or brown, 2s. 6d. per case.

"Nothing will darken the eyelashes permanently except a dye. Mr. Mason sells an eyebrow and eyelash dye at half-a-crown the case, black or brown."—Anna Kingsford, M.D.

SPECIAL EYEBROW AND EYELASH TONIC—For promoting growth and luxuriance of Brows and Lashes, and improving their appearance. Though a powerful tonic, this is absolutely harmless and safe, and so bland and emollient that it may even be used for young children. 3s. 6d.

"Brush the eyebrows daily and lightly with a soft brush, moistened with Mason's Eyebrow Tonic."—Anna Kingsford, M.D.

GANTS GRAS POMADE.—A novel form of the well-known Gants Gras of the French and Italian perfumers of the last century. By its use (with soiled white kid gloves) the hands may be rendered beautifully white and soft in a few nights. 1s. 6d. per jar.

"The best cure for red arms is the use of a paste made of emollients, and worn all night. Mr. Mason has a 'Gants Gras Pomade' which will suit the purpose. Sleep in kid gloves smeared inside with Gants Gras Pomade. It is far more efficacious than cream rubbed in in the day time."—Anna Kingsford, M.D.

PEROXIDE OF HYDROGEN, OR BLEACHING FLUID. For giving a bright golden tint to the hair. The only agent that will do this without injury to the hair, or to the skin, is Peroxide of Hydrogen, which is the base of most, if not all, of the expensive golden washes which are sold under attractive and high-sounding names. Mr. Mason will forward a supply with full directions, post free, 4s.

"Peroxide of Hydrogen is the only safe and convenient hair bleacher known."—Anna Kingsford, M.D.

FOR OTHER HAIR DYES AND COLOUR RESTORERS SEE THE ENTIRE LIST.

A NEW MEDICAL WORK FOR LADIES ONLY!

FREE

LADIES SHOULD
WRITE
FOR A COPY
AT ONCE.

It is well that Ladies should know something about the various ailments peculiar to their sex, and we therefore strongly recommend them to send at once for a copy of Mr. HARNESS' new medical work on

"The Rational Electropathic Treatment of the Diseases of Women."

and read every line of it very carefully. They will then know how to speedily cure themselses without physic, and effectually avoid the many distressing symptoms of Internal Weakness, Hysteria, Functional Irregularities, Weak Back, &c.

Electricity—as imperceptibly applied to the system by the aid of Mr. Harness' beautifully designed and scientifically constructed Electropathic Belt appliances—is not only a perfectly harmless remedy, but it is also a very pleasant and sure one, which is strongly recommended by the most eminent authorities, including Dr. Anna Kingsford, M.D. A copy of this interesting *brochure* will be sent (under cover) to any address, free by post, on application to the Lady Superintendent, the Electropathic and Zander Institute, 52, Oxford Street, London, W.

LADY'S ELECTROPATHIC BELT

HARNESS' ELECTROPATHIC BELT

MISS MILWARD'S OPINION
OF
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Miss S. MILWARD, writing from 19, Aschurch Terrace, Shepherd's Bush, says:—"I was only a few weeks ago advised to try one of your Electropathic Belts for Debility, Indigestion, and severe pains in the Abdomen, which I had experienced at intervals for a very long period, and the effect of your wonderful curative appliance in such a short time has been so satisfactory that I am now only too pleased to acknowledge the relief your Belt has given me. You are at liberty to use this letter as you think fit, and I shall always be most happy to give further particulars of my case to any of your lady patients or correspondents who may desire to communicate with me on the subject."

Dr. ANNA KINGSFORD'S OPINION.

Writing in the *Lady's Pictorial*, she says:—"Mr. C. B. Harness' pamphlet is written with considerable skill and ingenuity. The disorders of women, being specially under the influences of nervous disturbances, are, as a rule, particularly amenable to electrical treatment. Hysteria and melancholy depression, as well as neuralgic pains, headaches, and 'weak back,' yield to such treatment when all ordinary remedies fail.'

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ADJUSTABLE DRESS STAND.

Is the Best Make, and the Cheapest.

Can be instantly adjusted to any size waist and hips.

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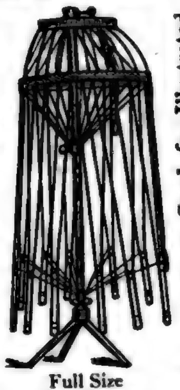

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MISS ADA J. BALLIN, *Lady's Pictorial*, says:—"Madame du Boyer is to be thoroughly trusted, and her preparations are genuine."

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DUCHESS OF ——— wrote:—"I am very pleased with the results of the Pomade. Please forward a supply for three months."

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The Lady says:—"EAU VALENTINOIS is exquisite."

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EVERY LADY should read Marie du Boyer's unique work on Preservation of the Skin, sent free upon receipt of address. To Ladies calling advice given gratuitously.

MADAME DU BOYER begs to impress upon her patrons that all her preparations are entirely free from injurious and poisonous ingredients, such as arsenic, bismuth, lead, &c., &c.

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GLYCERINE & CUCUMBER.

As the wonderful reputation this article has obtained for SOFTENING AND BEAUTIFYING THE SKIN AND COMPLEXION has induced many unprincipled persons to put up numerous preparations which they *call* "Glycerine and Cucumber," but which in reality contain no Cucumber at all, and are often poisonous preparations of lead and other minerals.

Ask for BEETHAM'S it is the only Genuine.

Bottles, 1s., 2s. 6d., post free for 3d. extra by

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BRECKNELL'S SKIN SOAP (Prize Medal.)

THE ORIGINAL UNSOPHISTICATED SOAP FOR TOILET USE.

A SUPERIOR AND BENEFICIAL SOAP FOR CLEANSING THE SKIN WITHOUT IRRITATING IT.

It is made of the best materials only, and in effect leaves the skin sweet and fresh without the use of perfume.

RECOMMENDATIONS

It improves by keeping, and gains a natural perfume from age alone.
Has been recommended by eminent medical men.
It is not only absolutely pure, but it refreshes and softens the skin as well as effectually cleansing it.
When long kept is a luxury to use, and increases in value.
Is altogether the sweetest and most wholesome unscented soap in existence.
The moderate price at which it is sold brings it within the reach of all classes.

To be obtained of all Chemists and Grocers.

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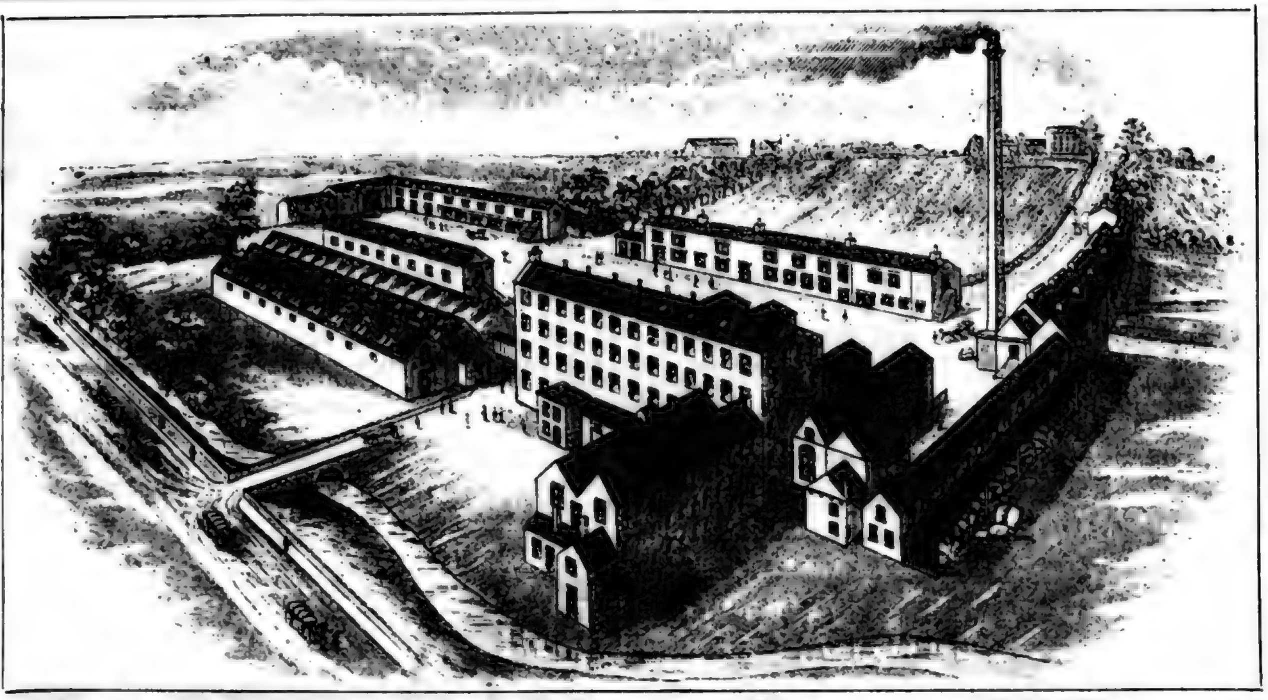

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Meltons, Serges, and Diagonals in all the Newest Shades suitable for all Seasons, being Waterproofed by a Special Process which leaves them thoroughly Porous.

☛ Dress Lengths of 8 yards, 42 inches wide, 8/-, 9/4, 11/4, 12/-; Unequalled in value. ☚

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Mention this Paper.

MYRA'S PRIZE COMPETITIONS.

Facsimile of Solid Silver Medal (Reverse).

TO OUR READERS.

AWARDED TO
FIRST PRIZE
MYRA'S PRIZE COMPETITION

Facsimile of Solid Silver Medal (Obverse).

THE success which has attended the inauguration, more than two years ago, of our monthly Prize Competition for the best worked Specimens of Art Needlework has induced us to still further develop the idea, and at the suggestion of some of our readers, we have had a special die cut for a Magnificent Solid Silver Medal—of which facsimile engraving is given herewith—to be given as an optional First Prize. Prize Winners will thus be able to secure, instead of a mere small sum of money, an artistic reward of considerable intrinsic value in itself, and a lasting and honourable record of their success for future years.

Each Medal will be enclosed in a handsome leather case lined with velvet, and we will engrave each month the winner's name and initials. The second prize will be 15s., and the Third Prize a Bronze Medal of the same size and design as above, or a Money Prize of 10s. We trust that this new departure will be fruitful of much satisfaction to our readers, and a still further inducement for all skilled in needlecraft to compete for the new Prizes offered by MYRA.

The following are the details of our October Prize Competition:—

(1.) Three Prizes will be given for the best specimens of an Embroidered Opera Glass Bag, the full size design for working which is given at No. 1 of our Needlework Illustrations, page 32. Competitors are at liberty to select any materials and colours they like, and to vary the stitches, but the work must be a faithful copy of the design.

FIRST PRIZE: Silver Medal or Thirty Shillings.
SECOND PRIZE: Fifteen Shillings.
THIRD PRIZE: Bronze Medal or Ten Shillings.

No subject sent for Competition can be returned, unless accompanied by a directed and sufficiently stamped envelope or label.

To protect Competitors, and to ensure that Subscribers only shall take part in the Prize Competitions, we append a Coupon:—

MYRA'S JOURNAL,
October, 1891.

which must be sent with every subject for Competition.

No subjects for Competition will be allowed unless accompanied by a Coupon.

All subjects for the Competition must be sent in by December 1st, 1891; and the result and names of the successful competitors will be announced in the following number.

Competition for the best specimens of Table Cloth given in "Myra's Journal," July, 1891.

FIRST PRIZE.
Miss SANDBROOK, 280, Harrow Road, W.

SECOND PRIZE.
Mrs. BARTLETT, Topsham Vicarage, Exeter.

THIRD PRIZE.
Mrs. WILSON, 2, Chapel Road, Blenheim Crescent, Notting Hill, W

"ONLY A WOMAN'S HAIR."

As Dean Swift half-cynically, half-tenderly, inscribed a lock of hair from the tresses of the tender, devoted Stella. Only a woman's hair, and yet what poems, what romances have been inspired by the loveliness of a woman's hair. It is the crowning glory of her beauty, and yet she rarely displays it to advantage. The caprices and exigences of fashion are always at work among her tresses, whether piling them up in towers, or rolling them in masses about the brows, or curling them in ringlets, or diffusing them in a frizzy mass over brow and neck, or in a hundred ways differing widely from the simple *chevelure* of Mother Eve. Anyhow, as Milton pictures it:

She, as a veil, down to the slender waist
Her unadorned golden tresses wore
Dishevell'd, but in wanton ringlets waved
As the vine curls her tendrils.

But, whether fair or dark, there is no aid to beauty more potent than an abundant, luxurious growth of hair, which may be obtained by using **EDWARDS' "HARLENE,"** the only Hair Producer and Restorer, so scientific in its discovery, or so effectual in its operation; and she who possesses long and beautiful tresses can afford to disregard the latest extravagance of fashion.

EDWARDS' HARLENE
Thoroughly Restores Premature Grey Hair to its Natural Colour.

EDWARDS' HARLENE
Imparts a Healthy Vigour to the Root Tissues.

EDWARDS' HARLENE
Is Cooling and Refreshing to the Head.

EDWARDS' HARLENE
Is Perfectly Harmless and Pleasant to Use.

EDWARDS' HARLENE
Imparts Softness and Purity to the Hair.

EDWARDS' HARLENE
Quickly Produces a Splendid Growth of Whiskers and Moustachios.

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Positively Stops the Hair from falling.

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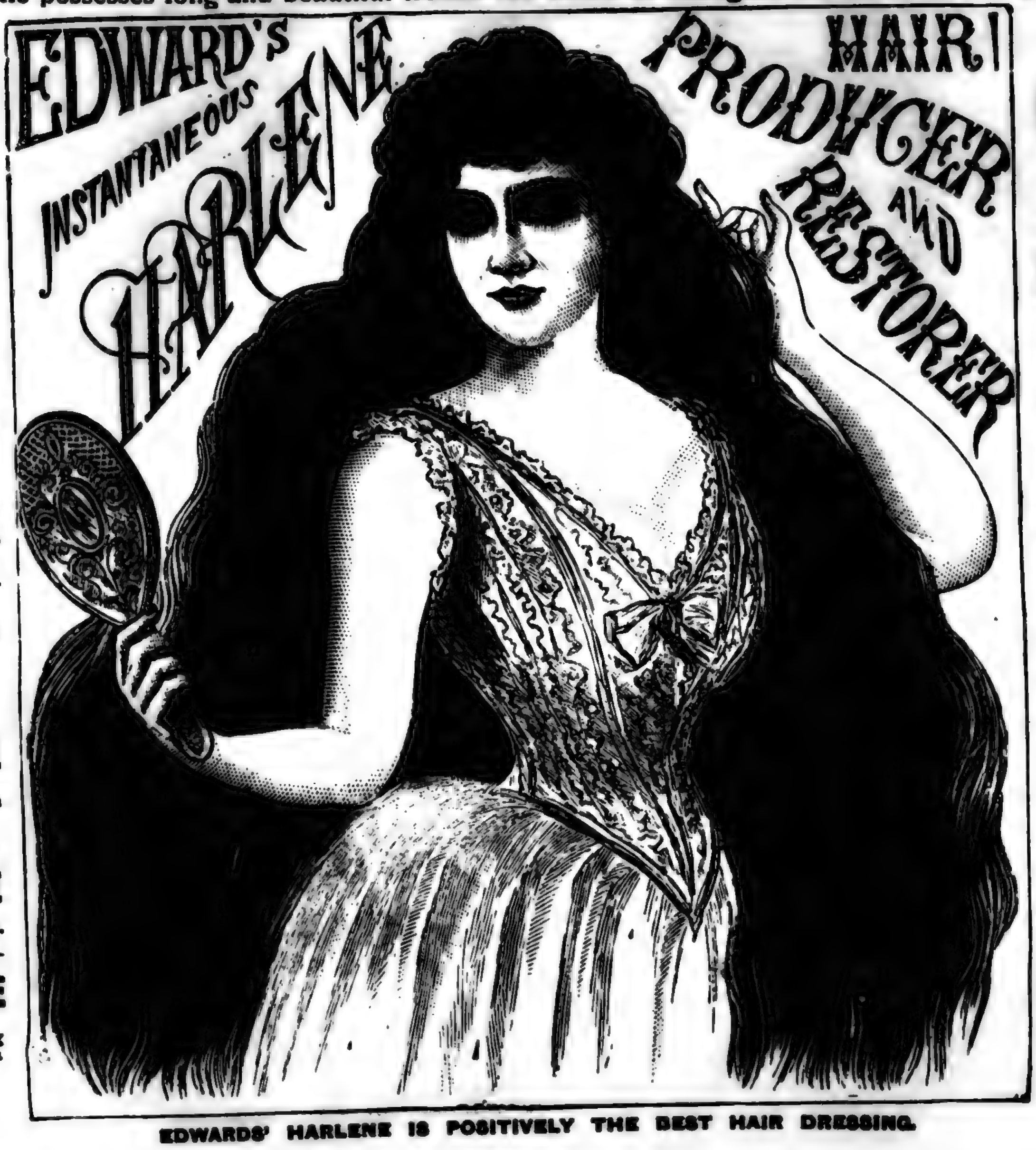
Is Unrivalled for its Strengthening Properties, and Unsurpassed as a Dressing.



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EDWARDS' HARLENE
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Hair Producer and Restorer,
Is a Phenomenal Success.

EDWARDS' HARLENE
For Curing Baldness. Acts at Once. Try it To-Day.

EDWARDS' HARLENE
For Curing Scanty Partings. Of all Chemists.

EDWARDS' HARLENE
For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes. Never Fails.

EDWARDS' HARLENE
Quickly Removes and Prevents Dandruff. Of all Perfumers.

EDWARDS' HARLENE
Positively Produces Long Flowing Hair.

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Is not a Dye and does not stain the Skin. Of all Hairdressers.

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Prevents Premature Decay and Falling off of the Hair.

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1s., 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d. and 5s. 6d. per Bottle, from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers all over the world, or sent direct on receipt of 1s 4d., 2s. 10d., 3s. 11d. and 6s. Postal Orders Preferred.

Testimonials, also a valuable Treatise on the Cultivation of Hair and some extraordinary facts of the efficaciousness of the "HARLENE," forwarded free on application.

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A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.

Worth a Guinea a Box.

BEECHAM'S PILLS
For Bilious Attacks.

BEECHAM'S PILLS
For Nervous Disorders.

BEECHAM'S PILLS
For Indigestion in all its Forms.

BEECHAM'S PILLS
Have saved the lives of Thousands.

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Regulate the Secretions.

BEECHAM'S PILLS
For Giddiness.

BEECHAM'S PILLS
Insure assimilation of Food.

BEECHAM'S PILLS
Cure Dyspepsia in all its Forms.

BEECHAM'S PILLS
Are adapted for Old and Young.

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BEECHAM'S PILLS
For Dizziness and Drowsiness.

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BEECHAM'S PILLS have been before the public for half-a-century, and are to be found in every English-speaking country; they have by far the largest sale of any patent medicine in the world.

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SORE THROATS CURED WITH ONE DOSE.
FENNINGS' FEVER CURER.
Bowel Complaints cured with One Dose.
Typhus or Low Fever cured with Two Doses.
Diphtheria cured with Three Doses.
Scarlet Fever cured with Four Doses.
Dysentery cured with Five Doses.
Sold in Bottles, 1s. 1½d. each, with full directions, by all Chemists.
Read FENNINGS' EVERYBODY'S DOCTOR,
Sent post free for 13 stamps.

EASY TEETHING.

DO NOT LET YOUR CHILD DIE!
FENNINGS' CHILDREN'S POWDERS PREVENT CONVULSIONS
Are Cooling and Soothing.
FENNINGS' CHILDREN'S POWDERS.
FOR CHILDREN CUTTING THEIR TEETH.
To prevent Convulsions. (Do not contain Calomel, Opium, Morphia, nor anything injurious to a tender babe.)
Sold in Stamped Boxes at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. (great saving), with full directions. Sent post free for 15 stamps. Direct to ALFRED FENNINGS, West Cowes, I.W. Read FENNINGS' EVERY MOTHER'S BOOK, which contains valuable hints on Feeding, Teething, Weaning, Sleeping, &c. Ask your Chemist for a free copy.

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COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS,
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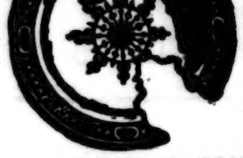

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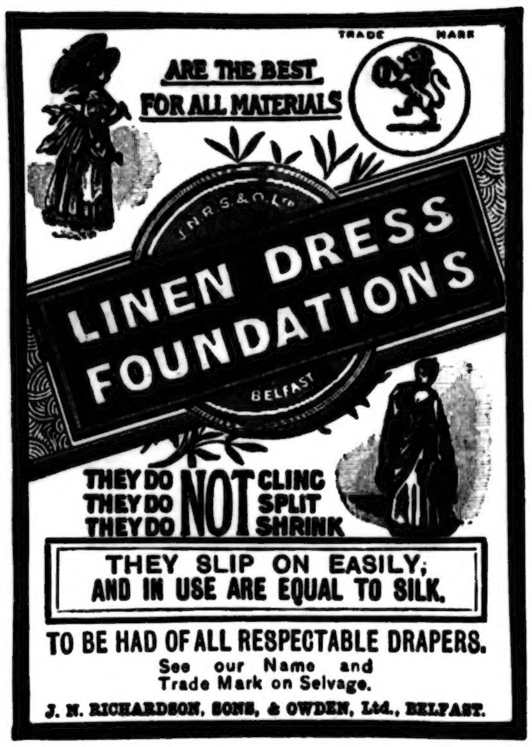

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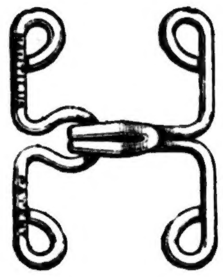

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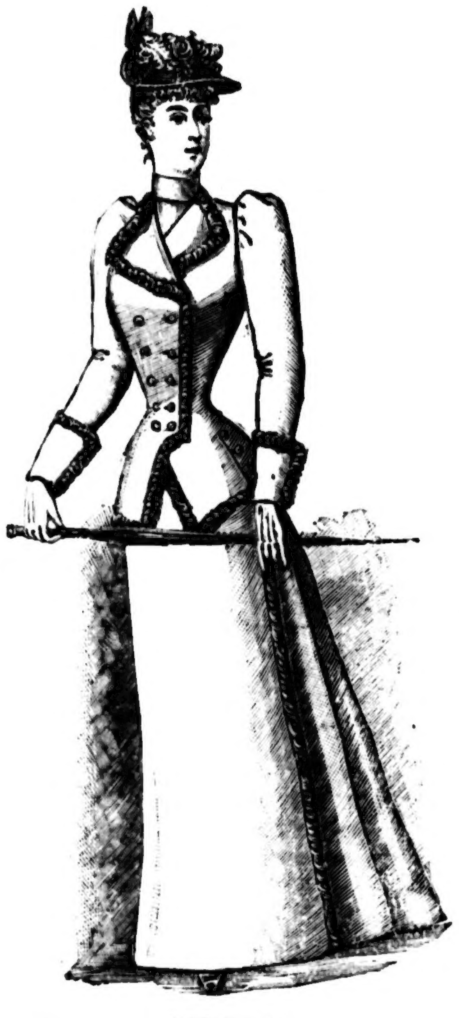

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